THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING AND EVENING
BY HENRY FOWLER & CO
In the Tribune Buildings, No. 53 Clark street, next door South of the Post Office.

Chicago Daily Tribune

HENRY FOWLER & CO., PUBLISHERS. | OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 53 CLARK STREET, NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF THE POST OFFICE. | TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

VOL. VIII.—OLD SERIES. | CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1853 | NEW SERIES.—VOL. II.

The Daily Tribune.

IMPROVEMENT ON RAILROADS.

The officers of the Hudson River Railroad have taken the initiatory steps towards certain improvements on the mode of modern travel which we hope soon to see adopted by all our best Railroad Companies. These improvements consist of inventions, which greatly, if not entirely, avoid the three drawbacks which have hitherto existed to destroy the comfort of railroad travel, viz. dust, noise and smoke. Where is the man, woman or child, that has rode upon the rail without having their mouth, nose and eyes filled with dust, not to mention the cloud of it spread in such profusion over their garments as to render the entire cargo of passengers all one monotonous *dust* color! Where is the orator, who, taking his seat in the cars and commencing a political disquisition on the Constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Bill, has not muttered curses, "not loud but deep" against the clanging noise which drowned his eloquence! And who has not inhaled smoke enough, in one single ride, to forever cure him like bacon, and cinders enough to cook him when cured! These are the plagues which do make martyrs of us all, and these are now to be entirely done away with by the ingenious contrivances adopted on the Hudson River Road. The experiment was tried for the first time on Thursday last, and worked admirably.

The plan is this: instead of the wheels being exposed, as heretofore, and as a matter of consequence, sending the dust flying up in every direction, through the windows of the cars, they will be side-flanked close down to the rails upon which they run. The dust will, by this means, after being raised by the motion of the wheels, be carried behind, and thus, quietly and innocently, drafted out at the back of the carriage, while the flanking timbers, being hung on hinges, can be easily raised at any time, when it is necessary to examine the machinery. So far for the dust. The same contrivance will tend to partially keep in the noise; but when to this is added the plan of having at the bottom of the carriages, a hollow floor, filled with tan, saw-dust, or some other non-conductor, there will be such a pleasant silence that the softest toned lover may whisper tender passages with as much ease as though he were in the lady's boudoir.—The smoke nuisance—the last plague—will be abated, by a pipe being carried from the engine chimney under the carriages, so that his smoke-ship will be carried off at the same time with the dust.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, of the 19th.

GREAT HAUL OF COUNTERFEITERS

By Officers Hayman, De Haven, and Phillips, of the Cincinnati Police, Assisted by Marshal Hitchcock, of Dayton, and Marshal Elliott, of Hamilton.

The above named officers from Cincinnati paid a flying visit to Hamilton, day before yesterday, and during the same night made a descent on several localities, in the vicinity of that city, which have for a long time been under their surveillance, and succeeded in arresting Wm. H. Marshall, Thos. McGechin, Moses Mann, Matthew Cummins and John Wright, alias John Stoddard, on all of whom more or less counterfeit money was found; and by a well contrived plot, fraudulent money was bought from each of the prisoners previous to their arrest.

Mayor Snellbaker, Isaac Robertson, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney of the Butler County Court of Common Pleas, Mayor Dougherty of Hamilton, together with the police officers above mentioned, have, for a long time been engaged in ferreting out this matter, and deserve credit for the zeal they have manifested in the prosecution of their plans. A large amount of counterfeit money, found in possession of the persons arrested, has been seized. The money which led to the detection of the parties implicated, was purchased from them by a young man named Edward Paxton who has displayed much ingenuity in bringing the villains to justice.

On the 24th day of last August, Mr. Paxton went to the house of Wm. Marshall, who resides about 12 miles from Hamilton, near Darrtown, and made a purchase of some counterfeit money. He also, at that time, made a contract for more, to be delivered to him night before last. Accompanied by Alex. Dalzell, who passed himself off as a Mr. Ferguson, Mr. P. returned to Marshall's house, night before last, and demanded the money contracted for. Mr. M. went down to a barn which stood near the house, and overturning a large stone, took from under it a roll of money, about $1,800 in all, which afterwards proved to be counterfeits of the following Banks:

One $100 sample bill on the Farmers' and Merchants' Exchange Co. Bank of Peoria, Ill.; 2s and 3s same bank; 2s Canal Bank of Middlesex, 3s Thames Bank; and also some State Stock Bank bills of various denominations. As he was about delivering the roll to Paxton, Hayman and the other parties came up and arrested him, also making a fictitious arrest of Dalzell and Paxton. Marshall immediately shouted for assistance, and his wife, three sons and three daughters came running to the door in their night clothes, and endeavored, by threats and intimidations, to rescue Marshall from the officers' clutches, but without success. He was brought in a wood wagon to Hamilton, and taken to the county jail, when the Sheriff, Mr. Murphy, refused to receive him without a commitment. The officers who arrested him kept him in charge until morning, when a commitment was made out by the Mayor, but at the request of attornies whom Mr. M. had employed, instead of being remanded to jail he was placed under the charge of Mr. Robert Duffield, an officer appointed by the Mayor.

Yesterday morning when the name of Mr. Marshall was called for trial it was found that he had absconded. Much indignation exists in the city of Hamilton against Mr. Duffield for suffering his prisoner to escape, and many highly censure Mr. Murphy for not receiving him at once in jail. Marshall is said to be worth $40,000 in his own name, and has long been a citizen of Butler county. The other parties were arrested much after the same manner that Marshall was.

CURIOUS NATURAL DEVELOPMENTS.—A correspondent writing us from the Southern part of the State, says he has in his possession a very extraordinary mouse, recently caught by his overseer. In general appearance the little animal does not differ from others of its species; what renders it extraordinary is its musical gifts. "To hear the little creature warbling the exquisite notes of the canary bird, the imitation of the quail or partridge, the peculiar yelp of the wild turkey, with an occasional imitation of the mocking bird," says our correspondent, "is truly wonderful. Its notes are very sweet, but not very loud, though sufficiently so to be heard distinctly in any ordinary sized room."

The gentleman who writes us the above facts is an extensive planter in Glynn county, above committing an imposition upon the public.

A STRIKE.—Just as the James Robb was about leaving New Orleans for this city, on the 7th, and after Capt. Oswell had rung his last bell, the deckhands and firemen struck for higher wages. They had been receiving $40 per month, but refused to remain on board for less than $60 per month, which the boat would not pay. The consequence was, the boat had to lay over until the next day, to fish up a crew.—*Republican.*

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH WITHOUT WIRES.—Mr. J. B. Lindsay, of Dundee, who is at present in Glasgow, propounds a startling theory of [illegible] of forming an electric telegraph between Great Britain and America, without employing submerged wires, or wires of any kind. At the meeting in the Athenæum, Mr. Lindsay illustrated his method. A large trough of salt water was employed, across which he transmitted the electric current without any conductor, the water itself being the only medium of communication. Mr. Lindsay explained that he had obtained similar results over a breadth of sixty feet of water. Some calculations have been made in regard to the expense, and Mr. Lindsay computes, according to his present information, that the cost of the necessary battery and land wires to establish a communication between England and America would not exceed £40,000.

☞ The Niagara Mail says: "A little boy, named Milligan, of about 7 or 8 years old, was playing in the storehouse of Peter B. Clement, Esq., on the top of the bank at Queenstown, and by some means fell into the spout used for shooting grain in vessels beneath. The accident was not noticed, and a quantity of wheat being presently poured into the spout, the poor little fellow was suffocated, and taken out dead about an hour after he fell in."

CARDS.

C. D. THOMPSON & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, No. [illegible] South Water St., Chicago.

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Eastern Leather Store. Kelly & Blackburn, LEATHER,

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1853.

☞ See First Page.

☞ See Telegraphic Head for late and interesting intelligence.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT.

The article under the caption which appeared in Putnam's Monthly Magazine for the present month, has created in political circles, an excitement little less than that which followed the publication of the celebrated letters of "Junius." Like the letters of that "great unknown," the article referred to is anonymous, and like those too, it boldly reviews the course of those in high places, and fearlessly denounces them for the wrong they have done, and for the good they have left undone. Of course this could not be done without at once raising about the authors ears, the cry of that official horde who consider their mission to be, to exalt to the skies the hand that feeds them, and to pull down to their own level, every one who presumes to criticise the actions of "our new President." These devotees to the "powers that be," have not confined their maledictions to the author of this review, but have showered down their imprecations upon the unfortunate proprietors of the Magazine in which it appeared.

We have read with much interest the article which has awakened so much indignation, and regret that its length absolutely forbids us laying before our readers so complete and elegant an expose of the miserable failure of which Mr. Pierce has been guilty in administering the government put into his hands, by what his partisan friends designate, the "unanimous voice of a nation of freemen." We have not, hitherto been silent upon this theme; we have frequently, within the last few months, spoken of it, and shown how widely at variance were the promises and precepts of Gen. Pierce before his election, with the official, and even private and semi-official acts of President Pierce, after he had assumed the chief magistracy of the Republic. The subject, indeed, is not one which can be easily exhausted, or, each to any one on which one can easily refrain from speaking, inasmuch as Mr. Pierce appears continually resolved to stir up our pure minds by way of remembrance, by acts so unjustifiable, unaccountable, and unstatesmanlike, as to keep our indignation, our mirth, and our wonder, constantly on tiptoe. Much as we confess having said upon this topic, we can not refrain from quoting from the article of which we have already spoken, a few extracts which show up our worthy executive in a light so truthful as to be instantly recognized by all.

Says the writer: Our readers who have been in Italian states, in Naples or Rome, where the traveler at every step is almost crushed by the begging beneath; where a crew of dirty, whining, lazy beggars [illegible] his path, and deaf on his ears with cries and prayers for alms, have seen a pendant of the picture exhibited at Washington, by American citizens, under the approving eye of an American President. Our faces grow crimson as we write this truth of the descendants of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jay. Oh, degenerate Americans, your fathers scorned all places but such as the free voices of their fellow citizens conferred; but you go about soliciting it, cringing for it, intriguing for it, lying for it, buying it; and your young President, who ought to have the ingenuous feelings of youth, if not the stern integrity of age, prolongs, and protracts, and encourages the debasement.

There was no excuse for this in Mr. Pierce, for he knew better, as long ago as 1842, when he was in the Senate of the United States, seeing the iniquitous proscription, he denounced it with the seeming indignation of an honest man. "There is no part of of General Jackson's Administration," he said, "which I fail so uniformly to approve (for he was a warm friend of Jackson) than his habit of rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies," adding, in reply to Mr. Clay, who defended the guilty participation of the whigs in the same business, on the ground of State necessity:—

"Sir, this demand of the nation—this plea of *State necessity*, let me tell gentlemen is as old as the history of wrong and oppression. It has been the standing plea—the never failing resort of despotism.

"The great Julius found it convenient, when he restored the *dignity* of the Roman Senate, but destroyed its *independence*. It gave countenance to, and justified all the atrocities of the Inquisition in Spain. It gave utterance to the stifled groans from the black hole of Calcutta. It was written in tears upon the 'Bridge of Sighs' in Venice, and pointed to those dark recesses, upon whose gloomy portals there was never seen a returning footstep.

"It was the plea of the austere and ambitious Strafford, in the days of Charles the First. It filled the Bastile of France, and lent its sanction to the terrible atrocities perpetrated there. It was the plea that snatched the mild, eloquent, and patriotic Camille Desmoulins from his young and beautiful wife, and hurried him upon the hurdle to the guillotine, with the thousands of others, equally unoffending and innocent. It was upon this plea that the greatest of generals, if not of men—you cannot mistake me—I mean him, the presence of whose ashes within the last few months, was sufficient to stir the hearts of a continent—it was upon this plea that he adjured that noble wife, who threw around his humble days light and gladness, and by her own lofty energies and high intellect, encouraged his aspiration. It was upon this plea that he committed that worst and most fatal act of his eventful life. Upon this, too, he drew around his person the imperial purple. It has in all times and in every age, been the foe of liberty, and the indispensable ally of usurpation.

"Where were the chains of despotism ever thrown around the freedom of speech and of the press, but on this plea of '*state necessity*.' Let the spirit of Charles the Tenth and of his ministers answer.

"It is cold, selfish, heartless, and has always been regardless of age, sex, condition, services, or any of the incidents of life that appeal to patriot sm or humanity.

"Wherever its authority has been acknowledged, it has required men who stood by their country when danger and peril arose—to [illegible] hearts; and it has doomed them when maimed and disabled in her service, they could no longer brandish a weapon in her defence.

"It has doomed the feeble and dependent wife for the imaginary faults of her husband.

"It has stricken down innocence in its beauty, youth in its freshness, manhood in its vigor and old age in its feebleness and decrepitude.—Whatever other plea of apology may be set up for the sweeping [illegible] exercise of this civil guillotine at the present day—in the name of liberty, let us be spared this fearful one of 'state necessity,' in this early age of the republic, upon the floor of the American Senate, in the face of a people yet free."

Slightly ambitious, but every word of it is true; yet if "state necessity" cannot justify political proscription, how much less, O President Pierce, can mere party necessity, or, rather mere party clamor!

Fire in Detroit.—The incendiaries are not confined to Chicago. There were three fires in Detroit on Sunday night, causing a loss of nearly $6,000. The buildings consumed were a stable, a boiler shop owned by DeGraff & Kendrick, and a grocery store with three adjacent dwellings owned by Mr. John Copeland. The Detroit City Mills were partially consumed.

Hon. Thomas C. Love died at Buffalo on Friday morning. He was one of the most prominent citizens of that place, having twice represented the district in Congress, besides having been a member of the New York Assembly, and a Surrogate of Erie county for several years.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.—Mr. Fallon, the present President of this unfortunate road, has returned from England, whither it will be remembered he went two months ago, without accomplishing the object of his journey, namely, to borrow funds for the completion of the road. The prospects of this work are now exceedingly gloomy, and its friends begin to despair.

☞ The Michigan City *News* has been suspended for a time, in consequence of the loss of most of the materials belonging to the establishment, by the destructive fire in that place on the 17th inst.

☞ Christian Grimbert, the German who was tried at Niagara three years ago, for the most diabolical murder of his father, mother and two sisters, and who was by the jury found guilty, and strongly recommended to mercy, has committed another murder in the lunatic asylum, at Toronto, whither he was sent under suspicion of insanity. Grimbert was placed in a room along with a bed-ridden patient, and during the night of Monday, the 29th ult., he killed his unfortunate and helpless companion, by beating him on the head with a stick.

JUST SENTIMENTS.

As introductory to the discussion of a foreign question with which it is not our purpose to meddle, the Richmond Enquirer makes the following general remarks:

"With that feeling of excessive nationality which would put this country in a position of suspicion and hostility towards every foreign Power, no wise statesman or true patriot can consistently sympathise. It is the dictate as much of good faith as of sound policy, to regard nations with whom we sustain relations of peace and amity as indeed friends; and, whilst we should abate nothing of the vigilant protection of our own interests, we ought still to presume that other Powers are observant of the obligations of honor and treaty stipulations. In this spirit we scout the thousand rumors of hostile coalitions and schemes against this country which the prolific invention of agitators hatches for their own amusement or profit."

We are glad to find in a journal so influential with the dominant party sentiments so just and of so salutary a tendency. They will do something towards correcting a very foolish habit and an unfounded notion which runs through too many of our journals, especially those of the Democratic party. To judge from the daily language of these prints, one would suppose that all European Governments regarded ours with a settled enmity, and were constantly meditating some mischief towards us. Like a sneak *Bomb* in good company, we think every body sneering at us, and shake our fists in their faces to make them fear or respect us. We doubt if our threats have either one effect or the other on foreign rulers. We incline to think that they understand us and the nature of "our institutions" better than we give them credit for; and, so far from viewing us with dread or enmity, it is more likely that they regard our country in the light of a teeming and exhaustless cow, formed for the nourishment of Europe, to be kept in good humor and milked at pleasure.

Maine Law at Home.—We have published several articles giving contradictory statements respecting the operation of the liquor law in Maine. The last article was written by the Editor of the Boston *Transcript*, who had just returned from a visit to that State. He maintained the truth of a previous assertion, that the sale of liquor in Portland and other places, was open and undisguised; and said, "We could, if we thought it any object, furnish an array of witnesses to substantiate our statement, and a ream of paper of corroborative proof could be had in 24 hours."

The Portland *Advertiser* replies as follows:—

We believe there is not an hotel in Portland, and certainly but very few, if any, in the State, in which the sale is as "open and undisguised as is such sale in the city of New York." That liquor is furnished in some hotels is undoubtedly true. But great caution is practiced as to how and to whom it is furnished. There are no "open and undisguised" bars. According to our best information, some of the hotels furnish liquor to travellers in their rooms, and have a private and retired room where some are permitted to drink. In other hotels, we think by far the greatest number, there is nothing of the kind. But we find no such thing as an "open and undisguised" bar, where young men can meet to talk, smoke, chew, spit, drink, and "treat," as was fashionable, to the ruin of thousands, "twenty years" ago. Nay, more—if any of the hotels, where liquors are now kept in a private and what is termed a "judicious" manner, for the "accommodation of travellers," should become places of resort of our young men, as were the bar rooms of "twenty years" ago, the law would be "down upon them" in a manner which would stop it at once. This the keepers of these hotels know very well. They know that they are now put upon their good behaviour—that what they do in the liquor line is by sufferance—and hence, they are under a restraint which the bar keeper of twenty years ago never felt. In these remarks, it has been our object, not so much to discuss the law, or to point out the state of things which should exist, as to state the facts as they are. Open grog shops have been suppressed. The sale of liquors at the hotels is neither "open and undisguised," nor general and indiscriminate—but as it is, and as we have stated.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

The annual State Fair of Michigan will be held in Detroit, on the 28th, 29th and 30th days of this month. It will embrace an exhibition of the agricultural, grazing, mechanical, and industrial productions of that State, and will, we have no doubt, be numerously attended by persons from various portions of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois. The State of Michigan is famous for the superiority and excellence of her live stock, and we presume that a finer collection of "horned beasts" will not easily be found than will be displayed at the State Fair. The Michigan Central Railroad Company, with great liberality, have offered to convey live stock, agricultural implements, &c., to Detroit *free of charge*, and will put several special Fair trains upon the road, *for the accommodation* of persons wishing to *attend the Fair*.

Affray at Newport.—Our readers may remember that considerable excitement was created at the Virginia Springs a few days since by the report that a *gentleman* boarding there with his wife, had *caned* her in order to express his displeasure at something she had done. The lady was rescued from her husband by an elderly gentleman, named Hone, on whom Morgan, the husband, vowed vengeance. The Evening *Mercury* thus describes the manner in which he accomplished his purpose:

About 11 o'clock, as Mr. Hone was entering his carriage in front of the Atlantic House, Mr. Matthew Morgan, Jr., stepped up to him and said that his brother would like to see him at the Bellevue. Mr. Hone immediately walked over there, and as he approached the house, Mr. W. R. Morgan rushed toward him, exclaiming, "sir, I have an account to settle with you for calling me a monster," or to that effect, and dealt him a number of severe blows with a cowhide over the face and head, causing the blood to flow profusely.

A number of gentlemen present interfered, drew Morgan off and took the cowhide from him and then accompanied Mr. Hone to the Sheriff's office, where a writ was made out, and shortly after the two Morgans were arrested and required to find bail in the sum of one thousand dollars each.

The Morgans are young men; Mr. Hone is an old man, his hair is white as snow, is infirm and has been passing the Summer in Newport on account of his health. He was entering his carriage to leave Newport, when called off as above. The feelings of the community have been greatly outraged by this cowardly attack.

Since the above was in type, we learn that another writ has been served on the Morgans, in a civil suit, laying the damages at $20,000. The parties were overtaken by the Sheriff and arrested. Subsequently they gave the required bail, Hon. R. B. Cranston and Wm. S. Wetmore becoming their sureties.

THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

The *Journal* yesterday published a despatch from La Salle, announcing that the Illinois river had risen 14 inches, and was still rising. This is very different from despatches received by other parties. Mr. Armor telegraphed from La Salle, a few minutes before 12 o'clock,—about the same time the *Journal's* despatch was received—that he had just measured the water, and that it had risen eight inches above the low water mark of last week, and was then at a stand. A despatch from Capt. Willard, at Hennepin, corroborates this, and says there is not two feet of water on the Hennepin Flats.—Another despatch, from Peoria, says the river has risen five inches at that point, but was then on a stand. The river will doubtless get up gradually, during the ensuing three or four weeks, but it is proper that there should be no misrepresentation about it.

Further News by the Niagara.

The unexpected change in the Turkish question had a very unfavorable influence on the money market, which was very stringent, and had a very decided influence on trade.

A large business was doing in breadstuffs at advanced prices, and some circulars quote corn at 34s.

There has been but little doing in provisions, but prices were without change. The improved tone in the lard market had been lost, and fine is quoted at 58a60s, while some circulars quote 58s.

The coffee market was firm, and middling uplands had advanced. Consols had declined to 97¼a97¾.

The war party in Turkey are accusing their English and French allies with cowardice.

It is rumored that Turkey is willing to have the Danubian principalities formed into independent States, under the protectorate of the four powers.

The Russian Consul-General in Egypt has been recalled in consequence of that country favoring Turkey.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

AT THE DEDICATION OF
Capitol University, Columbus, Ohio,
SEPTEMBER 14, 1853.

Citizens: I give you thanks for your hospitable courtesies, and I greet you well.

This scene is new to me, a stranger in Ohio, and it must be in a degree surprising even to yourselves. On these banks of the Scioto, where the elk, the buffalo and the hissing serpent haunted not long ago, I see now mills worked by mute mechanical laborers and warehouses rich in the merchandise of many climes. Steeds of vapor on iron rails and electrical messengers on pathways which divide the air, attest the concentration of many novel forms of industry, while academic groves, spacious courts and majestic domes exact the reverence always eminently due to the chosen seats of philosophy, religion and government.

What a change, moreover, has within the same short period come over the whole country that we love so justly and so well. High arcs of latitude and longitude have shrunk into their chords, and American language, laws, religion and authority once confined to the Atlantic coast, now prevail from the Northern lakes to the Southern gulf, and from the stormy Eastern sea to to the Western tranquil ocean.

Nevertheless it is not in man's nature to be content with present attainment or enjoyment. You say to me therefore with excusable impatience "Tell us not what our country is, but what she shall be. Shall her greatness increase? is she immortal?"

I will answer you according to my poor opinion. But I pray you first, most worthy friends, to define the greatness and immortality you so vehemently desire.

If the Future which you seek consists in this: that these thirty one States shall continue to exist for a period as long as human foresight is allowed to anticipate after coming events, that they shall remain distinct and independent in domestic economy and nevertheless be only one in commerce and foreign affairs, that there shall arise from among them and within their common domain even more than thirty one other equal States, alike free, independent and united, that the borders of the Federal Republic so peculiarly constituted shall be extended so that it shall greet the sun when he touches the Tropic and when he sends his glancing rays towards the Polar circle, and shall include even distant islands in either ocean, that our population now counted by tens of millions shall ultimately be reckoned by hundreds of millions, that our wealth shall increase a thousand fold and our commercial connections shall be multiplied and our political influence be enhanced in proportion with this wide development, and that mankind shall come to recognize in us a successor of the few great states which have alternately borne commanding sway in the world,—if this and only this is desired, then I am free to say that if, as you will readily promise, our public and private virtues shall be preserved, nothing seems to me more certain than the attainment of this Future, so surpassingly comprehensive and magnificent.

Indeed, such a Future seems to be only a natural consequence of what has already been secured. Why then shall it not be attained?—Is, not the field as free for the expansion indicated as it was for that which has occurred?—Are not the national resources immeasurably increasing? With telegraphs and railroads crossing the Detroit, the Niagara, the St. Johns and the St. Lawrence rivers, with steamers on the Lakes of Nicaragua, and a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, and with negotiations in progress for passages over Tehuantepec and Darien, with a foot in Hudson's Bay and another at Behring's straits, and with yet another exploring the La Plata, and with an armada at the gates of Japan, with Mexico ready to divide on the question of annexation, and with the Sandwich Islands sueing to us for our sovereignty, it is quite clear to us that the motives to enlargement are even more active than they ever were heretofore, and that the public energies instead of being relaxed, are gaining new vigor.

Is the Nation to become suddenly weary and to waver and fall off from, the pursuit of its high purposes? When did any vigorous nation ever become weary even of hazardous and exhausting martial conquests? Our conquests on the contrary, are chiefly peaceful, and thus far have proved productive of new wealth and strength. Is a paralysis to fall on the national brain? On the contrary, what political constitution has ever throughout an equal period exhibited greater elasticity and capacity for endurance?

Is the union of the States to fail? Does its strength indeed grow less with the multiplication of its bonds? Or does its value diminish with the increase of the social and political interests which it defends and protects? Far otherwise. For all practical purposes bearing on the great question the steam engine, the iron road, the electric telegraph, all in which are newer than the Union, and the Metropolitan Press, which is no less wonderful in its working than they, have already obliterated State boundaries and produced a physical and moral centralism more complete and perfect than monarchical ambition ever has forged or can forge. Do you reply nevertheless that the Union rests on the will of the several States and that, no matter what prudence or reason may dictate, popular passion may become excited and rend it asunder. Then I rejoin, When did the American People ever give way to such impulses?—They are practically imperative. You remind me that passion has exhibited itself that only recently it was bold and violent. I answer that it was then embodied by popular timidity, and yet that even then it succumbed. Loyalty to the Union is not at once in any State—only, but in all of the States, the strongest of all public passions. It is stronger I doubt not, than the love of justice, or even the love of equality, which have acquired a strength here never known among mankind before. A nation may well despise threats of sedition, that has never known but one traitor, and this will be learned fully by those who shall hereafter attempt to arrest any great national movement by invoking from their graves the obsolete terrors of Disunion.

But you apprehend foreign resistance. Well, where is our enemy from whence shall he come? Will he rise on this continent? Canada has great resources and begins to give signs of a national spirit. But Canada is not yet independent of Great Britain. And she will be quite too weak to be formidable to us when her emancipation shall have taken place. Moreover, her principles, interests, and sympathies assimilate to our own, just in a degree that she verges toward separation from the parent country.—Canada, although a province of Great Britain, is already half annexed to the United States.—She will ultimately become a member of this confederacy if we will consent; an ally, if we will not allow her to come nearer. At least she can never be an adversary. Will Mexico, or Nicaragua, or Guatemala, or Ecuador, or Peru, all at once become magically cured of the diseases inherited from aboriginal and Spanish parentage, and call up armies from under the earth, and navies from under the sea, and thus become the Rome that shall resist and overthrow this encroaching Carthage of ours?—Or are we to receive our death stroke from the hand of Brazil, doubly cursed as she is above all other American States by her adoption of the two most absurd institutions remaining among men, European monarchy and American slavery?

Is an enemy to come forth from the islands in adjacent seas? Where, then, shall we look for him? On the Antilles, or on the Bermudas, or on the Bahamas? Which of the conflicting social elements existing together, yet unmixed, there, is ultimately to prevail? Will it be Caucasian or African? Can those races not only combine but become all at once aggressive and powerful.

Shall we look for an adversary in Europe?—Napoleon said at St. Helena, America is a fortunate country. She grows by the follies of our European Nations. Those who have those nations grown wise? If they have, at last become wise, how is it that America has nevertheless not ceased to grow? But what European States will oppose us? Will Great Britain? It she fears to grapple with Russia advancing towards Constantinople on the way to India, though not only her prestige, but even her empire is threatened, will she be bold enough to come out of her way to seek an encounter with us? Who will feed and pay her artisans while she shall be engaged in destroying her American debtors and the American consumers of her fabrics?—Great Britain has enough to do in replacing in Ireland the population that island has yielded to us, in subjugating Africa, in extending her commercial dominion in Asia, and in perpetually readjusting the balance of power in Europe so essential to her safety. We have fraternal relations with Switzerland, the only Republic yet lingering on that continent. Which of the despotic powers existing there in perpetual terror of the contagion of the American principles will assail us, and thus voluntarily hasten on that universal war of opinion which is sure to come at some future time, and which, whensoever it shall have come, whether it be sooner or later, can end only in the subversion of monarchy and the establishment of Republicanism on its ruins throughout the world?

Certainly no one expects the nations of Asia to be awakened by any other influences than our own from the lethargy into which they sank thirty three thousand years ago, under the spells of superstition and caste. If they should be roused and invigorated now, would they spare their European oppressors and assail their American benefactors? Nor has the time yet come, if indeed it shall come within many hundred years, when Africa emerging from her primeval barbarism, shall challenge the equality of her sable race, in the rights of Human Nature and visit upon us the latest, the least guilty and the most repentant of all the offenders, the wrongs she has so long suffered at the hands of so many of the Caucasian races.

No! no, we cannot indeed penetrate the Eternal Counsels, but reasoning from what is seen to what is unseen, deducing from the past probable conjectures of the future,—we are authorized to conclude that if the virtues of our forefathers shall be preserved, the material progress of the United States—which equally excites our own pride and the admiration of mankind, is destined to infinite continuance.

But is this material progress even to the point which has been indicated the whole of the Future which we desire? It is seen at once that it includes no high intellectual achievement, and no extraordinary refinement of public virtue, while it leaves entirely out of view the improvement of mankind. Now there certainly is a political philosophy which teaches that Nations like individuals are equal, moral, social responsible persons, existing not for objects of merely selfish advantage and enjoyment, but for the performance of duty, which duty consists in elevating themselves and all mankind as high as possible in knowledge and virtue; that the Human race is one in its origin, its rights, its duties and its destiny, that throughout the rise, progress and decline of Nations one Divine purpose runs; the increasing felicity and dignity of Human Nature, and the true greatness or glory, whether of individuals or of nations, is justly measured not by the territory they compass, or the wealth they accumulate, or the fear they inspire, but by the degree in which they promote the accomplishment of that great and beneficent design of the Creator of the Universe.

"The great end and object of life," (said Socrates,) "is the perfection of the intellect, the great moral duty of man is knowledge, and the object of all knowledge is one, namely, Truth, the Good, the Beautiful, the Divine Reason."

So also Plato taught that "Man ought to strive after and devote himself to the contemplation of the One, the Eternal, the Infinite."

Cicero wrote, "There are those who deny that any bond of law or of association for purposes of common good exists among citizens. This opinion subverts all union in a state. There are those who deny that any such bond exist between themselves and strangers, and this opinion destroys the community of the Human Race."

Baron declared that there was in man's nature "a secret love of others, which if not contracted, would expand and embrace all men."

These maxims proceed on the principle of the unity of the race, and of course of a supreme law regulating the conduct of men and nations upon the basis of absolute justice and equality. Locke adopted them when he inculcated that while there was a "law of popular opinion or reputation," which in society was, "the measure of virtue and vice," and while there was a civil law which in the state was "the measure of crime and innocence," their was also a divine law which extended over "all society and all states, and which was the only touchstone of moral rectitude."

Guizot closed his recital of the decline of Roman civilization, with these equally momentous reflections—"Had not the Christian Church existed at this time the whole world must have fallen a prey to mere brute force. The Christian Church alone possessed a moral power.—It maintained and promulgated the idea of a precept, of a law superior to all human authority. It proclaimed the great truth which forms the only foundation of our hopes for Humanity, that there exists a law above all human laws, which by whatever name it may be called, whether Reason, the Law of God, or what not, is at all times and in all places the same, under different names."

It ought not to excite any surprise when I aver that this philosophy worked out the American Revolution. "Can any thing," (said John Adams in replying to one who had not apologized for the stamp act,) "Can any thing not abominable have provoked you to commence an enemy to Human Nature?"

Alexander Hamilton, though less necessary to the Revolution than John Adams, was even more necessary to the re construction of society. He directed against the same odious stamp act the authority of British law as he found it written down by Blackstone. "The law of Nature being coeval with God himself is of course superior to any other. It is binding all over the globe, in all countries, and at all times. No human laws are of any validity if contrary to this, and such of them as are valid derive all their authority mediately or immediately from this original." Then as if despising to stand on any mere human authority, however high, the framer of the American Constitution proceeded, "The sacred rights of mankind are not to be rummaged for among old parchments, or musty records. They are written as with a sunbeam in the whole volume of Human Nature, and can never be erased or obscured by moral power."

How justly Knox conceived the true character of the chief personage of the Revolution even at its very beginning. "The great and good Washington, a name which shall shine with distinguished lustre in the annals of History, a name dear to the friends of the Liberties of mankind."

La Fayette closed his review of the Revolution, when returning to France with this glowing apostrophe; "May this great temple which we have just erected to Liberty always be an instruction to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, a refuge for the rights of the human race, and an object of delight to the names of its founders."

"Happy," said Washington when announcing the treaty of peace to the army, "thrice happy shall they be pronounced hereafter, who shall have performed the meanest offices in erecting this stupendous fabric of freedom and empire on the broad basis of independency, who shall have assisted in protecting the rights of human nature, and establishing an asylum for the poor and oppressed of all nations and religions."

You remember well that the Revolutionary Congress in the declaration of independence, placed itself in the momentous controversy between the Colonies and Great Britain on the absolute and inherent equality of all men. It is not, however, so well understood that that body closed its existence on the adoption of the Federal Constitution with this solemn injunction, addressed to the people of the United States—"Let it be remembered, that it has ever been the pride and boast of *America*, that the rights for which she contended were the rights of human nature."

No one will contend that our fathers after effecting the Revolution, and the independence of their country by proclaiming this system of beneficent political philosophy, established an entire different one in the Constitution assigned to its government. This philosophy then is the basis of the American Constitution.

It is moreover a true philosophy, deduced from the nature of man and the character of the Creator. If there were no supreme law, then the world would be a scene of universal anarchy, resulting from this eternal conflict of peculiar institutions and antagonistic laws. There being such an universal law if any human constitutions and laws differing from it could have any authority, then that universal law could not be supreme. That supreme law is necessarily based on the equality of nations, of races, and of men. It is a simple, self evident basis. One nation, race, or individual may not oppress or injure another, because the safety and welfare of each, is essential to the common safety and welfare of all. If all are not equal and free, then who is entitled to be free, what evidences of his superiority can he bring from nature or revelation? All men necessarily have a common interest in the promulgation and maintenance of these principles, because it is equally in the nature of men to be content with the enjoyment of their just rights, and to be discontented under the privation of them. Just so far as these principles practically prevail, the stringency of government is safely relaxed, and peace and harmony obtained. But men cannot maintain these principles, or even comprehend them, without a very considerable advance in knowledge and virtue. The law of nations, designed to preserve peace among mankind, was unknown to the ancients. It has been perfected in our own times by means of the more general dissemination of knowledge and practice of the virtues inculcated by Christianity. To disseminate knowledge and to increase virtue therefore among men, is to establish and maintain the principles on which the recovery and preservation of their inherent natural rights depend, and the state that does this the most faithfully advances most effectually the common cause of Human Nature.

For myself, I am sure that this cause is not a dream, but a reality. Have not all men consciousness of a property in the memory of human transactions available for the same great purposes, the security of their individual rights and the perfection of their individual happiness? Have not all men a consciousness of the same equal interest in the achievements of invention, in the instructions of philosophy, and in the solaces of music and the arts? And do not these achievements, instructions, and solaces exert every where the same influences, and produce the same emotions in the bosoms of all men? Since all languages are convertible into each other by correspondence with the same agents, objects, actions, and emotions, have not all men practically one common language?—Since the constitutions and law of all societies are only so many various definitions of the rights and duties of men as those rights and duties are learned from Nature and Revelation, have not all men practically one code of moral duty? Since the religions of men in their various phases are only so many different forms of their devotion towards a supreme and Almighty Power entitled to their reverence and receiving it under the various names of Jehovah, Jove, and Lord, have not all men practically one religion? Since all men are seeking liberty and happiness for a season here, and to deserve and so to secure more perfect liberty and happiness somewhere in a future world, and since they all substantially agree that these temporal and spiritual objects are to be attained only through the knowledge of truth and the practice of virtue, have not mankind practically one common pursuit through one common way of one common and equal hope and destiny?

If there had been no such humanity as I have insisted upon, then the American people would not have enjoyed the sympathies of mankind when establishing institutions of civil and religious liberty here, nor would their establishment here, have awakened in the nations of Europe and of South America desires and hopes of similar institutions there. If there had been no such common humanity, then we should not ever since the American Revolution have seen society throughout the world divided into two parties, the high and the low—the one perpetually foreboding and earnestly hoping the downfall, and the other as confidently predicting and as sincerely desiring, the durability of Republican Institutions.

If there had been no such common Humanity, then we should not have seen this tide of emigration from insular and continental Europe, flowing into our country through the channel of the St. Lawrence, the Hudson and the Mississippi,—ebbing, however, with the occasional rise of the hopes of freedom abroad and swelling again into greater volume when those premature hopes subside. If there were no such common Humanity, then the peasantry and poor of Great Britain would not be perpetually appealing to us against the oppression of landlords on their farms, and workmasters in their manufactories and mines; and so, on the other hand, we should not be, as we are now, perpetually framing apologies to mankind for the continuance of African Slavery among ourselves. If there were no such common Humanity, then the fame of Wallace would have long ago died, away in his native mountains; and the name even of Washington would at most have been only a household word in Virginia, and not as it is now, a watch word of Hope and progress throughout the world.

If there had been no such common Humanity, then when the civilization of Greece and Rome had been consumed by the fires of human passion, the nations of modern Europe could never have gathered from among its ashes the philosophy, the arts and the religion which were imperishable, and have reconstructed with those materials that better civilization which amid the conflict and fall of political and ecclesiastical systems, has been constantly advancing towards perfection in every succeeding age. If there had been no such common Humanity, the dark and massive Egyptian obelisk would not have everywhere reappeared in the sepulchral architecture of our own times, and the light and graceful orders of Greece and Italy would not as now have been the models of our villas and our dwellings, nor would the simple and lofty arch and the delicate tracery of Gothic design have been as it now is, every where consecrated to the service of religion.

If there had been no such common Humanity, then would the sense of obligation to the Decalogue have been confined to the despised nation who received it from Mount Sinai, and the prophecies of the Jewish seers and the songs of Jewish bards, would have perished with their temple, and never afterwards have become as they now are, the universal utterance of the spiritual emotions and hopes of mankind. If there had been no such common Humanity, then certainly Europe and Africa and even new America would not after the lapse of centuries have recognized a common redeemer for all the perils and sufferings of human life in the culprit who had been ignominiously executed in the obscure province of Judea; nor would Europe have ever gone up in arms to Palestine, to wrest from the unbelieving Turk the tomb where that culprit had slept for only three days and nights after his descent from the cross; much less would his traditionary instructions, preserved by fishermen and publicans, have become the chief agency in the renovation of human society through after coming ages.

But although this philosophy is most undeniably true, yet it would be a great error to believe that it has ever been or is likely soon to be universally accepted. Mankind accept philosophy just in proportion as intellectual and moral cultivation enables them to look through proximate to ultimate consequences. While they are deficient in that cultivation, peace and order, essential to the very existence of society, are necessarily maintained by force. Those who employ that force, seek to perpetuate their power, and they do this most effectually by dividing classes and castes, races and nations, and arraying them for mutual injury or destruction against each other. Despotism effects and perpetuates this division by unequal laws subversive of those of reason and of God. Moreover, a common instinct of fear combines the oppressors of all nations in a league against the advance of that political philosophy which comes to liberate mankind. Those who inculcate this philosophy, therefore, necessarily encounter opposition and expose themselves to danger; and inasmuch as they labor from convictions of duty and motives of benevolence, with such hazards of personal safety, their principles and character are justly regarded as heroic. Adams, Hamilton, La Fayette, Knox and Washington, although they were the champions of human nature, a cause dear to all men, were saved from the revolutionary scaffold only by the success of their treason against a king whom the very necessities of society required to reign. Milton's "Defence of the people of England," which was in truth a promulgation of the same philosophy which we have been examining, was burned by the public executioner, and its immortal author only by good fortune escaped the same punishment. The American colonists derived this philosophy chiefly from the instructions of Locke, Sidney and Vane. Locke fled into exile, and Sidney and Vane perished as felons; Cicero, an earlier professor of the same philosophy, fell on the sword of a public assassin, and Socrates, who first inculcated it, drank the fatal hemlock, after a judicial sentence, in the jail of Athens.

Still this philosophy, although heroic, is by no means therefore to be regarded as unnecessary and visionary. The true heroic in human thought and conduct is only the useful in the higher regions of speculation and activity. If Republicanism, or purely popular government, is the only form of political constitution which permits the development of liberty and equality, which are only other names for political justice, and if Republicanism can only be established by the overthrow of Despotism, then this philosophy is absolutely necessary to effect the freedom of mankind. All the citizens of this republic agree with us thus far. But with many this is rather a speculation than a vital faith, and so they hesitate to allow full activity to the principles thus acknowledged, through fear of disturbing the harmony of society and the peace of the world. Nevertheless, it is clear that the same philosophy which brings republican institutions into existence must be exclusively relied upon to perpetuate and defend them. A tree may indeed stand and grow and flourish many seasons, although it is unsound at the heart; but just because it is so unsound, its leaves will ultimately wither, its branches will fall, and its trunk will decay. It is only the house that is built upon the rock that can surely and forever defy the tempest and the waves. The founders of this republic knew this great truth right well, for they said:—"If Justice, Good Faith, Honor, Gratitude, and all the other qualities which ennoble a nation and fulfil the ends of government shall be the fruits of our establishments, then the cause of Liberty will acquire a dignity and a lustre which it has never yet enjoyed, and an example will be set which cannot but have the most favorable influence on mankind. If, on the other side, our governments should be unfortunately blotted with the reverse of these cardinal virtues, then the great cause which we have engaged to vindicate will be dishonored and betrayed. The last, the fairest experiment of human nature will be turned against them and their patrons and friends will be silenced by the insults of votaries of tyranny and oppression."*

*Address of the Continental Congress, 1783.

(CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.)

Use Howe's Cough Candy.

NOTICE.
DOCTOR DUCKS Office and Lodgings, No. 41 Clark st., opposite the Bank of America, until further notice.

☞ See Helvetia & Lafayette Gold Mining Co. in New York column.

Beloit and Madison R. R. Company.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company that a further call of two dollars and fifty cents on each share subscribed to the Capital Stock of said Company has been made, payable on the 15th day of October next, at the Office of the Treasurer in Chicago. By order, [illegible] Sec'y.

Remarkable Case of Scrofula Cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—[illegible]

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.
[illegible]
J. D. ADAMS, Exchange Broker.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For New Books,
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS AND MAGAZINES, LITERARY AND NEWSPAPERS, CALL AT
Danenhower's,
NO. 123, LAKE STREET.

Mail Arrangement.
Post Office Chicago, Sept. 20, 1853.
[illegible]
ISAAC COOK, P. M.

$5 REWARD.—Strayed or stolen on Saturday afternoon, from the North side of State Street Market, a Sorrel Pony Horse and a covered Buggy. [illegible] Doty, at his stable, Randolph street, will receive the above reward.

A BOOK KEEPER AND OUT DOOR CLERK.—Two young men of undoubted business capacity, are desirous of entering into arrangements with some well established Mercantile firm in this city. Would prefer to be engaged in the same house. Address "Sim," Box 13.

NOTICE.—All persons having Houses and Lots for sale will find a ready sale for them, by leaving description at the Real Estate office of HARDING & FITCH, No. 7 Clark st.

WANTED.—By a first rate Double or Single Entry Book Keeper, a situation in some Mercantile or Forwarding House. [illegible] W. H. SAMPSON, 32 Wells st.

WANTED.—To engage Board in a private family, within five or ten minutes walk of the Post Office, a gentleman, wife and child. Address W. M. Fuller, Box 461.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE OF SLAVERY!
TWELVE YEARS A SLAVE.
THE Narrative of SOLOMON NORTHUP, a citizen of New York, kidnapped and sold into slavery in Washington City in 1841, from a cotton plantation near the Red River, with six illustrations, representing—
[illegible]
D. B. COOKE & CO., 136 Lake st.

THE MOTHER AND HER OFFSPRING. BY STEPHEN TRACY, M. D. [illegible] D. B. COOKE & CO.

NEW GOODS.
STANLEY, HUTCHINS & GUNN,
NO. 86 LAKE STREET,
Would invite attention to their large and splendid stock of Fall and Winter Goods, now in store, which for extent and variety is unsurpassed in the West.
[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.
1853. 1853.
ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS FOR THE
STATE FAIR,
TO BE HELD AT DETROIT, ON THE 28th, 29th and 30th days of September.
PASSENGERS from Stations West of Battle Creek will be taken to DETROIT on Special Trains. [illegible]
SPECIAL TRAINS
Will be run on the 28th, 29th and 30th Sept., as follows:
[illegible]
THE PRICES OF SPECIAL TRAIN TICKETS.
[illegible]

Live Stock & Agricultural Implements [illegible]

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. [illegible] WM. H. ADAMS.

CITY DIRECTORY. [illegible]

William E. Otto,
CHICAGO WHOLESALE WALL PAPER DEPOT [illegible]

MARBLE WORKS. **H. & O. WILSON.** [illegible]

TURNIP SEED. [illegible] J. H. DUNHAM & CO.

VOLUME THIRD, GREENLEAF ON EVIDENCE. [illegible]

LAND AGENCY.—W. H. ADAMS [illegible]

A SECOND HAND PIANO FORTE, [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Wholesale Hardware House,
176 LAKE ST.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Tin Plate, &c.
Have now in store and are constantly receiving from manufacturers in this country and Europe, a very large and complete stock of goods, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of dealers.
Having recently enlarged their establishment, the entire second floor is now devoted to samples, which will be found a great convenience to those selecting their stocks in person.
In our stock may be found,
[illegible]

CITY BANK.
We continue as heretofore to receive
Current Deposits,
Allowing SIX PER CENT. interest thereon, subject to be drawn at any time and without notice. We sell
SIGHT EXCHANGE
On nearly all of the principal Eastern Cities, at the current rates of Exchange, and are prepared to buy
SIGHT AND SHORT DATE PAPER,
payable on any of those points on favorable terms.
[illegible]
BRADLEY, CURTISS & CO.
Chicago, Sept. 12, 1853.

WM. H. ADAMS.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
103.........RANDOLPH ST.........103.

WANTED.—A thorough Business Man wishes a situation his whole time. Unexceptionable references given. Address "Eureka," Tribune office.

WANTED.—Situations by two Young Men from the East one as Salesman in any respectable business—Clothing or Furnishing Goods preferred; the other as bookkeeper, or to take charge of the financial affairs of a Mercantile house. Good references given as to general character and business capacity. Address "Applicant" at this Office.

FOR ST. LOUIS VIA ILLINOIS RIVER.—The new and handsomely furnished steamer GOSSAMER, Dales, Master, will leave La Salle for St. Louis on Wednesday evening, Sept. 21, on the arrival of the morning train from Chicago. [illegible]

FOR RENT.—The four story Storehouse, No. 200 Lake st. Possession given on or before the 15th October. Enquire of S. S. SHERWOOD, Esq., or of [illegible] on the premises.

LOST.—On Saturday afternoon, between Clark and Kinzie sts., a large Pocket Book containing a Bond for a deed. The finder by leaving it at this office will be liberally rewarded.

TO THE LADIES.—DUPUY'S ERASIVE SOAP,—a really valuable article for removing oil or stains from cloth silk, and for sale and *warranted* by J. H. REED & CO., 144 Lake st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—In the basement of the First Presbyterian Church.—The Fall and Winter Session of this School will commence on Monday, Sept. 26 1853. Terms—$6 00, $8 00 and $9 00 per quarter, according to the studies pursued. Applications made to H. S. LEWIS, Principal.

WANTED.—A situation by an English Book-keeper.—Letters addressed to W. R., Drawer 1935 Post Office, will meet with prompt attention.

FOR SALE.—14 very choice Building Lots, 31x165 feet, fronting on Prairie and Indiana Avenue, near the [illegible] ELLIOT ANTHONY, Office over the City Bank.

COAL HODS.—A large supply of various sizes now in store and for sale by PITKIN, FAYKIN & CO.

WILLIAM E. OTTO,
NO. 71 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,
OFFERS to the public the most extensive assortment of Wall Paper ever opened in this market [illegible]

A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the Stock and Fixtures of an old established and well known retail Fancy and Millinery Grocery. The whole or part of the stock may be taken at the option of the purchaser.
Also—The Stores to rent, or Lease for sale. Address Box 200 Post Office.
N. B.—The decline of the health of the Proprietor compels him to retire from business.

VELVETS.—T. B. CARTER has just received a lot of Black and Colored Velvets for Mantillas—some very rich ones, warranted all silk. 118 Lake st.

CLOAKINGS.—French Cloths and Velvets for Cloaks, just opened by T. B. CARTER, 118 Lake st.

PLAID SILKS.—A superb lot of Plaid Silks now opening at 118 Lake st.

THE LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of Plaid Merinos, Alpacas, Silks and Raw Silks, De Laines, &c. [illegible]

SPLENDID MERINOS AND THIBETS OF THE most delicate colors, at [illegible]

RICH DRESS TRIMMINGS.—Of entirely new designs, now ready at [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.—125 hhds just received direct from New Orleans. [illegible] REYNOLDS, ELY & CO., 35 Water st.

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.—[illegible] REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

CLOTHES PINS.—[illegible] J. H. DUNHAM & CO.

STUART'S SYRUP.—[illegible] J. H. DUNHAM & CO.

TEAS.—300 Chests Green and Black teas, [illegible] J. H. DUNHAM & CO.

NUTS.—[illegible] J. H. DUNHAM & CO.

FISH.—500 quintals of St. George and Grand Bank Cod Fish, for sale by J. H. DUNHAM & CO.

CHAIN PUMPS AND FIXTURES.—[illegible]

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DR. T. H. HELMS, Regular Practitioner of Medicine, respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago and all [illegible]

CANDIED FLAG ROOT.—[illegible] F. SCAMMON & CO., 120 Lake st.

MINING AGENCY, N. YORK, 110 BROADWAY. *Rooms No. 8 and 9.* [illegible] E. HARBOUR & CO.

RAW SILK PLAID.—T. B. CARTER will receive this week a splendid assortment [illegible] 118 LAKE ST.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—James H. Chappell's Fall and Winter Fashion Plates for sale at HARRIS & LADD'S, 92 Lake st.

WANTED.—By a single gent man a furnished room, within ten minutes walk of the Tremont House. Address, post paid, Box 1700.

BONNET RIBBONS.—Fall styles at STANLEY, HUTCHINS & GUNN'S, 86 Lake st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—[illegible] DANL. E. SHIPMAN, CHAS. L. GOODRIDGE.

DISSOLUTION.—[illegible]

THE SUBSCRIBER [illegible]

NEW FALL DE LAINES.—Just opened by STANLEY, HUTCHINS & GUNN, 86 Lake st.

PLAID SILKS.—[illegible]

NEW GINGHAMS AND PRINTS.—[illegible] STANLEY, HUTCHINS & GUNN.

WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.
WM. A. WHEELER & CO.,
13 & 15 PARK ROW,
(DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE.)
NEW YORK CITY.
Fall Importations, French Goods.
[illegible]

FOR SALE.—[illegible]

75 HHDS SUGAR.—This day received, and for sale low from the dock. J. H. DUNHAM & CO.

BOARDING.—[illegible]

ZINC PAINT.—French and Jersey Brands by J. H. REED & CO., 144 Lake st.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing [illegible] W. H. SAMPSON. Chicago, Sept. 12, 1853.

NEW STORE TO RENT.—[illegible]

FOR SALE.—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

EXCURSION TO NEW YORK CITY!

BULLARD'S
Panorama of N. York City.
Takes the Spectator over six miles through the streets of New York city, faithfully showing the BUSINESS, BUSTLE and CONFUSION of city life. It has a view of over 100 horses and carriages, and upwards of
10,000 OF ITS PEOPLE.
Processions, Military Companies, Bands of Music, Shipping, Steamboats, &c.
[illegible]
NEW YORK AND ITS PEOPLE,
of great importance to a stranger, and of general and instructive information to everybody, will be exhibited at Chicago, in Tremont Hall, on Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, Sept. 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24th.
[illegible]
ADMISSION—25 cents. Children half price.
☞ Families and parties, [illegible]

COMMENCED APRIL, 1849, COMPLETED AUG., 1853.
Chambers & Peck's
MAMMOTH GREAT WESTERN REVOLVING
ODEOCAMO!
Of Eight Thousand Miles of the most interesting scenery in the world will open for exhibition and continue every evening this week, commencing on Thursday, Sept. 22d, at the City Hall.
Dr. T. F. Chambers, Manager; C. Peck, Artist; John S. Peck, Treasurer; O. Hoffman, Machinist.
This mammoth work, one and a half miles long, the production of the young Chicago Artist, Mr. Chas. Peck, is presented to the public with the fullest assurance that it is an exact counterpart of nature, as attractive, artistic and instructive as it is immense, magnificent, faithful and perspective beyond any other and more than twice the size of ordinary Panoramas.
The receipts of the opening night are for the benefit of the Knud Iverson Monument Fund, [illegible]
Tickets for sale at the Book and Music Stores, and at the door. For particulars see bills.

THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21, 1853.
Third night of the Re-engagement of
Mr. and Mrs. Florence.
To-night the performance will commence with SHANDY MAGUIRE. Shandy Maguire, Mr. Florence.
To be followed by the Petite Comedy of LOLA MONTEZ. Kathrine Kleper, Mrs. Florence. In the third scene Mrs. F. will Dance the Grand Spanish La Manola.
To conclude with the Farce of the GOOD FOR NOTHING. Tom Dibbles, Mr. Florence; Nan, the Good for Nothing, Mrs. Florence; Harry, Wright; Charles Dowser, Myers; Simpson, Greene.
ADMITTANCE.—To the First Circle and Parquette, 50 cts. Orchestra Seats, 75 cts; Private Boxes, [illegible] Second or Family Circle, 25 cents; Gallery for colored persons, 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; performance will commence at 7½.
Box Office open from 10 till 1, and from 3 till 5.
Seats may be secured on application to F. MARSHALL, Treasurer.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF
1,000 GIFTS,
AT THE THEATRE,
ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY
Evenings, October 5th, 6th, 7th & 8th.
After the performance as per programme will be distributed each evening,
250 of 1,000 Envelopes,
Each Envelope containing an order for one of the following articles, viz:
[illegible]
250 CHOICE SEATS,
For each evening, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, sale commencing at 6 O'Clock on Wednesday Evening, Sept. 21st, at
SOUTH MARKET HALL,
And continue on Thursday and Friday evenings, 22d and 23d, or until all are sold,
WARNER'S HALL,
(Randolph Street, below Clark.)
JAMES A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.
Persons purchasing these Seats will receive the Envelopes containing the orders for the articles named.
For the purpose of guaranteeing to the public a fair distribution, G. W. MEEKER, Esq., 168 Lake st., C. L. WILSON, Esq., Editor Daily Journal, and U. P. HARRIS, Esq., Chief Engineer, have kindly consented to serve as a Committee, under whose guidance the distribution will be made.
Part of the proceeds will be given to Mayor Gray for the Benefit of the New Orleans Sufferers.

LOOK OUT FOR ANDREWS' CELEBRATED SERIES OF
PANORAMAS.
THE SOUTHERN LIFE—Or the process of making Sugar.
ST. LOUIS IN THREE DREAMS.
And the splendid Dioramas of the London Exhibition.
THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
For particulars see bills of the day.

HATHAWAY'S
Mathematical and Classical High School,
FOR MALES AND FEMALES,
No. 56..........LAKE STREET..........No. 56.
(CHICAGO, ILL., OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL.)
WILL be open for the reception of Pupils on Wednesday, September 21st.
[illegible]
W. G. HATHAWAY, A. M., Principal.

Chicago Female Seminary
NO'S 166, 168, & 170 CLARK ST.
A. J. SAWYER, A. M., & LADY, Principals.
THE FALL TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on *MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1853.* [illegible]

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE
Taught in 75 to 100 Lessons.
MONS. JACQUES EMILE HAMILTON
AGAIN offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city. [illegible]

FRENCH LANGUAGE, DRAWING & PAINTING. [illegible]

Gymnastic School. [illegible]

HUBBARD & HUNT,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS & INSURANCE AGENTS.
[illegible]

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE. [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible]
ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 9 o'clock A. M., the following invoice of dry goods [illegible]

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS
At Auction.
ON TUESDAY, Sept. 27th, [illegible]
JOHN PARKER, Auct'r.

GRUBB & WILLMARTH,
AUCTION & COMMISSION,
204 Lake st., Chicago, Illinois. (Fire Proof Buildings.)
For the sale of
DRY GOODS AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY, BY Auction or Private Sale. Liberal Advances made.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF SEASONABLE GOODS
AT AUCTION.
ON THURSDAY morning, Sept. 22d, at 10 o'clock, will be sold [illegible]
G. GRUBB, Salesman.

RANKIN & COON,
GENERAL
Auction and Commission Merchants,
No. 174 RANDOLPH STREET,
South-West Corner of Randolph and Wells.
☞ Advances made on Consignments. Out-door sales attended to. JOHN RANKIN, Salesman.

SALE AT AUCTION OF SCHOONER VENUS
Postponed.
To WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 21st, at 3 o'clock, at Wells st. Bridge. [illegible] RANKIN & COON.

J. E. CARY,
GENERAL
Auction and Commission Merchant
No. 139 Lake St., corner of La Salle.
FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on Consignments. Out door sales attended to.

WM. H. HASKELL,
AUCTION, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, No. 3 Water Street, Peoria, Illinois.
☞ Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

J. B. F. RUSSELL & CO.
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK BROKERS.—ROOMS No. 4 [illegible]
OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE, the following described REAL ESTATE, at their Office.
LOTS.
NORTH DIVISION.
[illegible]
WEST DIVISION.
[illegible]
SOUTH DIVISION.
[illegible]
LANDS.
[illegible]
STOCKS.
[illegible]

Shawls, Mantillas & Cloaks,
In all varieties.
L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
142..............LAKE ST..............142.
HEAD QUARTERS
For every description of Mantillas, Capes and Sacks of the latest patterns, [illegible]
CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS.
[illegible]
SHAWLS.
[illegible]
L. D. OLMSTED & CO. 142 Lake st.

Dress Patterns and Dress Making.
MRS. WAND [illegible]

FRESH GROCERIES.
Now landing a large and complete stock of
Groceries,
[illegible]

HAGAN'S PATENT LEVER HOIST WHEELS. [illegible]

TWO VALUABLE WATER LOTS [illegible]

MACHINISTS [illegible]

The Daily Tribune.

JOB PRINTING.

We would remind our friends and the public, that we are ready to do all kinds of JOB PRINTING at short notice. Our material is entirely new, and embraces the best styles of type.

Orders left at the Counting Room, on the ground floor, next door to the Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

☞ Single Copies of the Morning Edition can be obtained at the desk. [illegible]

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS, to secure an insertion in the morning paper, must be handed in by FOUR o'clock the previous evening.

☞ Mr. L. Lascelles is the Agent for the Tribune along the line of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ It is evident that there is at Tremont Hall an unusual attraction for our citizens. The Hall was crowded again last evening, and this evening we feel sure there will be more applications for seats than can be accommodated.—Friday and Saturday there will be an afternoon exhibition at 3 o'clock. The evening exhibitions commence at 8. Bullard's Panorama is all that it purports to be—a correct representation of New York City. We will not say to our readers visit the work, for we think there will be as many present at each exhibition as the Hall will accommodate. The cool evenings we are now having, enables one to pass two hours at Tremont Hall very agreeably.

Classical Schools.—By reference to our advertisements it will be seen, that Mr. H. S. Lewis will open a Classical and High School for Boys on Monday next, in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church, and that the Mathematical and High School of W. G. Hathaway A. M., 56 Lake st., will be open for the reception of pupils on this morning. We are assured by individuals who are competent to judge of such matters, that both of these gentleman are highly competent to discharge the duties of instructors.

☞ The new barque H. C. Winslow, Capt. Moore, cleared from Cleveland on Friday for this port.

☞ A hermaphrodite brig, deeply laden, came to an anchor off the mouth of the river last evening, at dusk—believed to be the Banner from Buffalo, with a cargo of Railroad iron.

Produce from Railroad.—The receipts of Produce from the G. & C. M. Railroad on Monday were as follows: 22 bbls Flour, 8,037 bus. Wheat, 2,955 do Corn, 2585 do Oats, 1,169 do Barley, and 337 do Rye. Of this amount, there were received from the towns on Fox river, 22 bbls. Flour, 2,735 bushels Wheat, 540 do Corn, 1,500 do Oats, and 478 do Barley.

For Chicago.—The following vessels cleared from Buffalo on Saturday for this port: steamer Minnesota, propeller Forest City, barque Utica, and schooner Dan Marble.

Religious Notice.—Rev. Henry Slicer, of Baltimore Conference, will preach this evening at Clark Street Methodist Church. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

Emigrants to Alton.—Sheriff Bradley, accompanied by Mayor Gray and Ex-Sheriff Yates, of Kane County, started for Alton yesterday morning, having in charge the following prisoners for the Penitentiary:

James H. Baldwin and John Rainford, both convicted for robbing one Sanford on the North beach last June—term of each, ten years.

George Williams, burglary, four years.

Richard H. Coburn, for stealing money from tug Franklin—one year.

Charles Williams, for being concerned with Coburn in receiving stolen goods, &c.—four years.

James Ward, vagrancy, and having burglarious tools about him—two years.

George Chalk, stealing horse from John Davlin—three years.

Wm. S. McCrady, manslaughter, killing a colored man, one of the crew of propeller Nile—two years.

Elias W. Lamphier, larceny—one year.

Charles Larach, larceny—one year.

Robert C. Hanz, attempted robbery—five years.

William Douglass, connected with Hanz in an attempt to rob, and shooting watchmen—*seventeen years.*

☞ There was no meeting of the Common Council on Monday evening, it being impossible to raise a quorum. The next regular meeting will be on Monday evening of the ensuing week.

☞ When are the public to have a report from the Committee appointed at the Tunnel meeting, some weeks ago? This is a question often asked in the streets, and is has now "got in the papers."

☞ Clark street bridge was in "running order" yesterday afternoon. We hope it will remain so till the close of navigation, then make way for the Tunnel!

A Modern Traveller.—Sir George Ross, from Montreal, arrived in this city on Sunday morning, by the Michigan Southern Railroad. He has *twenty-one* dogs with him, three servants, *four tons* of baggage,—comprising any quantity of guns, knapsacks, and other shooting utensils. He leaves in a few days for Minnesota, to take a hunt, from thence he will proceed to Texas to spend the winter, and designs taking an excursion to the Rocky Mountains, in the Spring.

A Long Train.—Last night, the freight train from the West numbered 40 double cars. It extended from Wells to Dearborn street,—blocking up Wells, La Salle and Clark streets.

Large Receipts of Railroad Iron.—The vessels, loaded with Railroad Iron, have arrived here since Sunday evening. The number of bars in the whole was 16,322,—enough to build thirty miles of Railroad.

[Reported for the Tribune.]

POLICE COURT.—Sept. 20th.

Mayor Gray being absent, the examinations were held before Judge Rucker. From the number on the docket, it was evident that the Police had been doing their duty in a thorough manner, during the day and night previous.

Charles Regeman and Henry Brunker, both plead guilty to the charge of being drunk, and each was fined $1 and costs.

Wm. Smith and John Smith, arrested for being noisy and creating a disturbance about 9 o'clock on Monday evening in the bar room of the Planter's House. The evidence being strong against William, he was fined $10 and costs; and John let off with a fine of $3 and costs.

Alfred Moore, drunk, and asleep in the street. Confessed to having been before the Court several times before, for the same offence—fined $3 and costs.

John Carr, drunk. John acknowledged "twas true," and paid his fine of $1 and costs.

Jack Collins, Mary Ann Randolph, Henry Sivers, Hannah Doggett, John Gorham, John Brown, Jane Woodward, Alphonse L. Dodge and John Kennedy, arrested by the Watch for being noisy in a house on the North beach. They all plead guilty, except Sivers. Collins was introduced as testimony, and said they were all "free and easy, singing and drinking, and making noise enough to hear it anywhere when the doors were open! The fighting was done among the women, and they kept hair, rags and everything flying! The landlord trotted, and all hands joined in the chorus!" The blackened eyes, scratched cheeks, and marks of blood, showed they had been fully engaged in the "chorus," and the Court inflicted a fine on each—from $1 to $3 and costs, as their merits deserved. The "pictures" were paid, and the party left the Court under the escort of a hack driver.

Elizabeth Wilson, charged with being drunk. Said she couldn't deny it. Fined $5, and sentenced to the Bridewell for 60 days.

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Done up in wrappers ready for mailing and postage pre-paid........4 "

Single Copies of the Evening Edition........1 "

Single Copies of the Weekly........4 "

Done up in wrappers ready for mailing and postage pre-paid........5 "

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Jack Collins, Mary Ann Randolph, Henry Stevens, Hannah Doggett, John Gorham, John Brown, Jane Woodward, Alphonso L. Dodge and John Kennedy, arrested by the Watch for being noisy in a house on the North beach. They all plead guilty, except Stevens. Collins was introduced as testimony, and said they were all "free and easy, singing and drinking, and making noise enough to hear it anywhere when the doors were open! The fighting was done among the women, and they kept hair, rags and everything flying! The landlord treated, and all hands joined in the chorus!" The blackened eyes, scratched cheeks, and marks of blood, showed they had been fully engaged in the "chorus," and the Court inflicted a fine on each—from $1 to $5 and costs, as their merits deserved. The "pictures" were paid, and the party left the Court under the escort of a hack driver.

Elizabeth Wilson, charged with being drunk. Said she didn't deny it. Fined $3, and sentenced to the Bridewell for 60 days.

Abraham Kennedy, drunk. Acknowledged the charge, and paid his fine of $1 and costs.

BENEFIT OF THE IVERSON MONUMENT FUND.

Chicago, Sept. 17, 1853.

Gentlemen of the Iverson Monument Committee:—Intending to open for exhibition at the City Hall, on Thursday evening, Sept. 22, the mammoth Odeorama of California and the Land and Pacific route, the result of four years labor by the young Chicago Artist, Mr. Charles Peck, allow me to offer the receipts of that evening as a donation to the fund for the contemplated monument to the noble youth, Knud Iverson, who suffered death rather than do a wrong.—Wishing you, gentlemen, all the success your laudable design merits, I remain yours,

T. F. CHAMBERS.

Chicago, Sept. 19, 1853.

Dr. T. F. Chambers:

Dear Sir:—Your generous offer of Sept. 17th, to give the receipts of the opening exhibition of the splendid Odeorama of California and the Land and Pacific route, is alike honorable to yourself and the memory of that noble little Norwegian hero *"who preferred to die rather than to steal."*

We are sure our citizens will respond most heartily to your benevolent purpose, by filling the Market Hall to overflowing. The monument itself will be the pride of our citizens, and no city in the world will be able to boast of one designed to commemorate a more noble deed.—May our children's children, to the last generation, learn from it that most important of all lessons, that by strict adherence to moral principle alone can they render themselves worthy of remembrance.

Permit us to express our best wishes for the success of your enterprise. In behalf of the Committee of the Iverson Monument fund.

Yours, &c., WM. BROSS, Ch'n.

Gov. Seward's Speech.—We commence to day the publication of this speech, satisfied that we can give our readers nothing that will afford them more satisfaction. It is an address of a man who is fully up with the times, and who kens, with a prophetic eye, the true "Destiny of America." Read it.

Our County Jail.—The twelve prisoners which started for Alton yesterday morning, left but nineteen boarders in the County Jail—one of the number is a woman. We had an opportunity yesterday forenoon of looking through the prisoners quarters. The apartments are clean and neat, and the air pure and of an even temperature. The prisoners are supplied with good living, and are often furnished with many little luxuries from the Jailor's table, and supplied from his own purse. If all who are confined in "durance vile" were as well provided for as those under the charge of Mr. Bradley, there would not be so many complaints about the severity of jail fare, as often appear in public print.

MARRIED,

In Cleveland, Ohio, 13th inst., by Rev. Mr. Avery, A. B. STAPLES, Esq., of South Bend, Ind., to Miss HARRIET E. STAPLES, of Gorham, Me.

At Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 15th inst., by Rev. A. Kingsbury, JOHN HENSHAW MEIGS, of Ottawa, to JULIA BARNARD, youngest daughter of Josiah Moore, Esq., of Fredonia.

DIED,

In this city, on the 18th inst., of congestion of the brain, Miss SARAH ANN HARDY, aged 23 years, a native of Shrewsbury, England.

ON SUCH SUBJECTS THE TESTIMONY OF WOMAN SHOULD BE CONCLUSIVE.

New York, Aug. 2, 1852.

Mrs. Clute, of 273 Second street, believing her child, about three years old, to be troubled with worms, purchased one bottle of DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and gave it two tea spoonsfull, which had the effect of causing the child to discharge a large number of worms. The child is now enjoying good health. We would advise all parents who may suspect their children to be troubled with worms to lose no time, but immediately purchase and administer Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge. It will cure. *The money will be refunded in all cases where it does not give satisfaction.*

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills.—There are other Vermifuges and Pills now before the public, but all comparatively worthless.

BY TELEGRAPH

REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO AND CUBA.

New York, Sept. 20th.

A private letter from Mexico, states that Santa Anna was endeavoring to effect a forced loan of $7,000,000 from the clergy. He had succeeded in raising a large body of troops for his standing army but was destitute of means to support them. A letter from Havanna states that the health of the city was good, but the mortality among the soldiers and mariners was excessive. The hospitals were full of patients. It it is reported that Canedo had been removed and that his successor was on the way out.

THE FRENCH AND CHINESE MISSIONS.

The latest gossip from Washington is that Jno. Y. Mason will recieve the French mission and Ex-Senator Allen, the Chinese.

INCREASE OF THE FEVER AT MOBILE.

Baltimore, Sept. 20th.

Mobile papers state that there was no abatement of the fever. The U. S. ship Preble has arrived at Norfolk from Madeira. She left at that port the U. S. ship of war Perry and brig Maron.

Rochester, Sept 20th.

Seven or eight hundred men and three hundred teams are at work on Bushnell's Basin. It will be navigable by Sunday.

New York, Sept. 17.

The steamship Atlantic sailed at noon with 100 passangers. No specie.

The New York Atlantic and Pacific R. R Company held their first meeting at Metropolitan Hall last evening. Mr. R J. Walker received the first subscriptions to the stock with the sum of $10,000,000. Dr. Newcomb and others, of Albany, subscribed $3,000,000. The capital stock is $100,000,000.

The proceeds of the Genin benefit for the New Orleans sufferer, was $367 50.

Washington, Sept. 17th.

It is rumored in this city that at a prolonged Cabinet meeting yesterday the subject under consideration was the joint protest from all the principal governments in Europe, except England, against Capt. Ingraham's conduct in the Kozta affair. capital stock is said was received by the steamer Franklin.

The appointments to France and China have been agreed upon.

Washington, Sept. 16.

The Russian Minister spent some time at the State Department to-day. It is rumored that he communicated to Mr. Marcy the important fact that Russia approves of the course of Austria in the Kozsta affair.

Simeon Draper, intrusted with $1,700,000 by Secretary Corwin to purchase Government stocks, has accounted at the Treasury for the same. The stocks bought amounted to $1,400,000; the balance was returned in money.

TROTTING MATCH.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15.

"Flora Temple" won the race this afternoon, at Hunting Park Course, in three straight heats. Time, 2:34, 2:32, 2:36.

AT GALVESTON.

Galveston, Sept. 12.

The number of deaths from yellow fever during the past week, was 57.

New York, Sept. 17.

Mrs. Stowe and party returned in the Arctic.

Miss Annie DeWolff, another of the unfortunate passengers scalded by the explosion of the Bay State, died in the Hospital this noon.

SUDDEN DEATH OF GEN. JAS. J. McKAY.

Baltimore, Sept. 16.

General James J. McKay, of North Carolina, was taken sick in the cars, near Wilmington, yesterday, and died in a few hours. He was a member of Congress from North Carolina for a period of 16 years, and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means at the time of the passage of the tariff of 1846.

Scrofula.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found a radical cure for every kind of Scrofula, because they cleanse and purify the body of all bad humors and everything that is opposed to health, and impart such an energy to the circulation, that health and vigor are given to the whole frame. From two to four of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken on going to bed, will soon make a perfect cure of the most obstinate cases of Scrofula; at the same time the constitution will undergo such a radical change that Scrofula, as well as every other complaint, will be banished from the body, and new life and vigor will be given to the whole frame.

Beware of Counterfeits.

The genuine is for sale by Nicholas Wieck, 203 Lake street, up stairs. Bay & Baldwin, 139 —. Brinckerhoff & Penton, 94 Lake st. S. Sawyer, 134 Lake st. Henry Ritchie, 117 Randolph st., and by Agents in all parts of the United States.

Principal Office, 169 Race st., Philadelphia.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

BUFFALO MARKET.—Sep. 20.

The market continues quiet and rather inactive this morning. Sales: 1,000 bbls choice brands Ohio and Michigan at $5.25.

WHEAT.—In only moderate demand; prices are lower. The supply is large. Sales: 12,000 bu White Michigan in two lots, at 1.12½.

CORN—Market quiet and easier. Sales: 6,000 bu at 64c.

WHISKEY—Quiet. Sales: 125 bbls at 24c.

CANAL—Freights continue unsettled. Another serious break in the Canal has occurred at Hoffman's Ferry and Phillips' Lock, near Amsterdam, between Little Falls and Schenectady, which will require two days to repair. The break near Rochester will be repaired in less time than was supposed, and boats are passing this morning, expecting that the break will be repaired by the time they reach that point.

NEW YORK MARKET.—Sept. 20.

FLOUR—Market for Western and State better, and demand more active for export. [illegible]

GRAIN—Holders of wheat firmer. Demand more general. [illegible]

OATS—In fair demand. [illegible]

RYE—Dull and nominal. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Good demand for Pork. [illegible]

CUT MEATS—In good demand. Lard firm and quiet, at 11@11½ for fair and prime.

RECEIPTS AT TIDE WATER.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide water during the 2d week in Sept., in the years 1852 and 1853, is as follows: [illegible]

[Albany Eve. Jour.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED—Sept. 19.

Steamer Arctic, Butlin, Sheboygan. Prop. Queen of the Lakes, Smith, Buffalo. [illegible]

CLEARED. [illegible]

CANAL.

ARRIVED—Ogdensburg, Geo. Steel and Julia Golden, from La Salle.

CLEARED—Albion, for La Salle—O Wolcott, for Ottawa—Lady Franklin, Rescue, Black Hawk, Green Mountain, and W. Smith, for Athens.

CARDS.

Nicholas Wieck, *Bookseller, Importer of Foreign Books, Prints, &c.* No. 203 Lake St., between Wells & Franklin, CHICAGO, ILL.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK BROKERS, HARDING & FITCH, *No. 7 Clark Street.*

Iron, Nails, Glass, Stoves, &c. WM. KENNEDY & SONS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Hardware at Wholesale. WILLIAM BLAIR, IMPORTER OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Wholesale Hardware House. Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Farmers Implements, &c.

Chicago Paper Depot. 48 STATE STREET. BUTLER & HUNT, HAVE on hand, and can furnish at short notice, the following sizes of News Print: [illegible] HENRY BUTLER, Agent.

B. HACKNEY, REAL ESTATE BROKER, AURORA,.........ILLINOIS. FOR the purchase and sale of Lands, Lots, Farms, improved and unimproved. Cash advanced on Real Estate.—Money loaned on Improved Farms. Bills of Exchange bought and sold. Notes and Bills collected, and proceeds remitted to any part of the United States. Refer to J. H. Collins, Esq., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

BUSINESS CIRCULAR. ELY & BROTHER, [illegible]

WANTS.

IMPROVED FARM WANTED. [illegible] Chicago, August 25th, 1853.

WANTED—OLD COPPER AND BRASS, for which the highest price will be paid in cash, by NUGENT & OWENS.

WANTED—A first rate Woman Cook and Chambermaid. [illegible]

WANTED DAILY *City Intelligence and Patent Agency Office,* No. 171 Randolph Street. [illegible]

ENGINEER WANTED. [illegible]

BOARDING. [illegible]

TO RENT. [illegible]

FOR SALE. [illegible]

A RARE CHANCE FOR A SPECULATION. [illegible]

VALUABLE CITY LOTS. [illegible]

SOMETHING NEW. [illegible]

SILVER PLATED DOOR PLATES. [illegible]

OFFICE CHAIR. [illegible]

CHICAGO BOOK TRADE

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 111..........Lake Street..........111. PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, Wholesale and Retail.

THOMPSON'S ARITHMETIC TRIUMPHANT. BROOKLYN CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION.—[illegible]

JUST ISSUED FROM THE PRESS. **Natural History for Schools.** READINGS in Zoology—Designed for the use of Institutions of Learning, and for the general reader; illustrated by more than 200 engravings, on wood, by J. L. Comstock, M. D.—Price $1 19. [illegible] Published at 111 Lake Street by S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Schoolbook Publishers, &c.

Fasquelle's French Course. THE VOICE OF BOSTON. Boston, May 1, 1853. MESSRS. S. C. GRIGGS & CO. 111 Lake st. [illegible] S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

A NEW MUSIC BOOK.—WEBSTER'S DULCEDO.—[illegible] S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 111 Lake st.

Sunday School Books. ALL the Libraries of the American Sunday School Union. [illegible] S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 111 Lake st.

NEW BOOK BY TUCKERMAN!! A MEMORIAL OF HORATIO GREENOUGH. [illegible]

LIFE AND LECTURES OF FATHER GAVAZZI. [illegible]

SEPTEMBER HORTICULTURIST. [illegible]

PRINTING INK. [illegible]

Hardware at Wholesale. PITKIN, PITKIN & CO., *Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, &c. &c.* NO. 103, SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

[illegible] 103 S. Water st.

CHICAGO OIL STORE. MASON'S PATENT SPERM OIL.—3,000 GALLONS the cheapest and best Oil ever used for machinery and burning. [illegible] THOMAS T. HYDE, 15 S. Water st.

RICH AND ELEGANT GOODS. **NEW DRESS SILKS,** 142..........LAKE STREET..........142. L. D. OLMSTED & CO., [illegible]

MRS. C. L. RAWSON, M. D. HOMOEOPATHIST AND OBSTETRICIAN, *(Graduate of the "Western College of Homoeopathic Medicine," Cleveland, Ohio, and Medical Practitioner during the last five years.)* WILL give prompt attention to those desiring her professional services. Residence, No. 129 Dearborn St. [illegible]

J. E. CARY. [illegible]

CALVERT & BARSTOW'S **HAT AND CAP STORE,** COR. LAKE AND LA SALLE STREETS. [illegible]

Electrotyping, Gilding and Plating, BY JAMES CURTIS. [illegible]

PREMIUM FLOUR FROM NEW WHITE WHEAT. [illegible]

HAVANA STORE. [illegible]

Patent Metalic Air-Exhausted Coffins. [illegible]

UNION SCALE WORKS, ROCHESTER, N. Y. [illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Moran, late of Cook County, deceased, [illegible] ALEXANDER KENNEDY, *Administrator.* H. O. KELLY, Att'y. Chicago, August 26th, 1853.

DISSOLUTION. THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of CHEESMAN & BROTHER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] WILLIAM H. CHEESMAN, JOHN E. CHEESMAN. Chicago, August 23d 1853.

A CARD. [illegible] WILLIAM E. OTTO, 71 Lake St.

WALL PAPER—PAPER HANGINGS. [illegible] BURTON & LAUING.

Steam Engines and Machinery. [illegible]

For Saut Ste Marie. [illegible]

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES BY THE USE OF DR. LOCOCK'S CELEBRATED PULMONIC WAFERS. [illegible]

Mohr & Siller, *Have opened a Branch of their* WISCONSIN WHOLESALE SEGAR & LIQUOR ESTABLISHMENT, [illegible]

New Music Store. **PIANO FORTES,** [illegible]

C. S. MALTBY, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in **OYSTERS,** [illegible]

NEW YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list of Business Firms are among the best and most reliable in the city of New York.

Dry Goods

BOWEN & McNAMEE, Importers of American and Foreign Silk, and Fancy Goods, 112 and 114 Broadway.

HALL, BROTHERS, Importers of Embroideries, White Goods, &c., No. 20 Liberty st.

F. COTTENET & CO., Importers of French and other European Goods, No. 42 Broad st.

GEORGE PEARCE & CO., Importers of Lace Goods, Embroideries, &c., 19 Broadway, cor. of Exchange Place.

EPSTEIN & BONN, No. 143 Broadway, a few doors from Liberty st. Importers of Laces, Embroideries, Silks, &c.

L. J. WYETH & CO., Importers of Embroideries, White and Lace Goods, &c., No. 25 Broad st.

JAMES OWEN, 15 Broad st., Imp. of Dress Trimmings, Gimps and Fringes, [illegible]

H. HENNEQUIN & CO., Manuf and Impt. of French Goods, [illegible]

H. ROBINSON & CO., No. 187 Broadway. [illegible]

WILLIAM REDMOND, 30 Pine st., sole Agent in N. Y. for the sale of the Linens of James and Robert Young, Ballymena, Ireland.

A. ISELIN & CO., No. 47 Broad st., Importers of French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.

ESCHER & RUSCH, No. 29 Broad st., Importers of French and Swiss Goods, Silks, Muslins, &c.

MITCHELL & POTT, 45 Exchange Place, Importers of British Dry Goods, Scotch and Irish Linens, Dress Goods, &c.

BORN, SCHLIEPER & HAARHAUS, Importers of German and Belgian Broad Cloths, Silks, Hosieries, &c., No. 80 Exchange Place.

SALOMON KOHNSTAMM, Impt. of Silks, Shawls, Laces and Embroideries and Tailoring Goods, 65 Broadway.

ANDREAE & CO., Importers of French, German and Italian Silk Goods, Cloths, &c., 49 Broadway.

BOURRY D'IVERNOIS & CO., Imp'ts of French and Swiss Goods, Silks, Muslins, &c., No. 70 Broadway.

THOMAS MUNROE, No. 24 Pine st., Colored Cotton Goods, Silesias, Cambrics, Vest-padding, Wigans, Nankeens, &c.

PETER D. MULLER, Imp't of French, German and Swiss Dry Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Merinoes, Shawls, Woolens, &c., 25 Broad st., N. Y.

HATCH & YALE, Importers and Jobbers of Silk and Fancy Dry Goods, generally, 73 Cedar st.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., 73 William st., Importers and Jobbers of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

C. B. HATCH & CO., 37 William st., Importers of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and Manufacturers of Shirts, Stocks, &c.

JOHN M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., Importers of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and Manufacturers of Stocks, Shirts, Ties, &c., 104 William st.

R. A. & G. H. WITTHAUS, 51 Exchange Place, Importers of Mens' Furnishing Goods, Tailors' and Ladies' Trimmings, Frame Silk and Worsted.

S. STRAHLHEIM & CO., 6 Broadway, Importers of Lace, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty st., Importers of French, Swiss, and German Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Vestings, Satins, Serges, &c. Woolens of every description.

BERTRAND, FRERES & HENRI, Importers of Linen Cambrics and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Lawns, Embroideries &c., (own manufacture,) 27 William st.

CLOTH GOODS.

CLARK & WEST, 138 Broadway, Importers of French, English and German Goods, for Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.

HOOK SKINNER & CO., 36 John st., Importers and Jobbers of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

CLOTHIERS.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., Extensive Retail Clothing Establishment, 441 Broadway, (no deviation from marked prices.)

HANFORD & BROTHER, Wholesale Clothing, Shirt, Drawer and Furnishing Goods, Oiled Clothing and Rubber Goods, 29 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, the oldest and most extensive establishment in the United States.

DRUGGISTS.

MARSH & NORTHROP, 150 Greenwich st., Impt's and wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

ENGRAVERS.

WHITNEY, JOCELYN & ANNIN, Artists and Engravers on Wood, No. 98 & 80 Fulton Street. Sheet and best work executed here.

J. W. ORR, DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER, 75 & 77 Nassau street. This is the largest and best establishment in the United States.

GIMBREDE, Card Engraver and Printer, also dealer in fine Stationery, Fancy Goods, Perfumery &c., 8 Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, N. Y.

HYATT & CORNELL, General Engravers and Printers, No. 200 Broadway, entrance in Walker st. Orders by Mail or Telegraph promptly attended to.

EXPRESSES.

EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO., Foreign Express, No. 20 Broadway. Goods and packages forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

FANCY GOODS.

PERGO & BULKLEY, 31 Cedar St., Import. & Jobbers, Combs, Fancy and German Fancy Goods, Combs, Buttons, Brushes, Threads, Cutlery, Percussion Caps &c.

THOS. & EDW'D GILL, Importers of Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces and Embroideries, Agents warranted for their Locomotive Needles, No. 14 Dey Street, N. Y.

CARROLL & HUTCHINGSON, Import. and Dealers in French, German and English Jewelry, Fancy Goods and Stationery, 547 Broadway.

GUNS AND SPORTING APPARATUS.

HENRY THOMAS & CO., Agents for Westley Richards, of London. Importers of Guns and Sporting Apparatus of every description. 291 Broadway.

GOLD MINING CO.

HELVETIA & LAFAYETTE Gold Mining Co. [illegible] DANIEL ADEE, Agent, 107 Fulton st., N. Y.

HARDWARE &c.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, 135 to 143 Centre Street. Iron and Ornamental Iron Works.

HATS, FURS, &c.

GRAHAM & JACOBS, 107 Water St., Impt. Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in Furs, Hats, Trimmings, &c.

HOT AIR FURNACES, &c.

DAVID CULVER, (Inventor and Patentee,) 51 Cliff St., Manufacturer and Dealer, wholesale and retail, in Furnaces, Registers, Ventilators, &c.

COWLES & Co., 177 Grand St., Improved Hot Air Furnaces, Ranges Registers, Ventilators, &c.

INDIA, CHINESE AND PERSIAN GOODS.

J. P. FOUNTAIN, No. 653 Broadway, is the only Store fully supplied with the above Goods in varieties. Also Imports to order.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS

ROGERS & WYCKOFF, 23 Courtlandt st. India Rubber Coats, Piano Covers, Cloths, Shoes. [illegible]

HENRY DAVENPORT, 16 John st., Manufacturer of and Dealer in every description of Goodyear's Patent Rubber Fabrics, Fancy Rubber Goods and Toys.

LIGHTNING RODS.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, Dealers in Quimby's Improved Rods, Office No. 132 East 27th st., and 18 Nassau st.

MACHINERY AND MACHINE TOOLS.

LEONARDS MACHINERY DEPOT, No. 109 Pearl, and 60 Beaver sts., Machinists' Tools from the best makers in the country.

SCHENCK'S MACHINERY DEPOT, 63 Courtland street. Machinery and Machine Tools.

MARBLEISED IRON AND WOOD.

FREUND & CO., Manufacturers of Ligneous Marble, Ware Room No. 504½ Broadway, Factory cor. Centre and Franklin sts., 4th story, room No. 11.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BRUNO & CARGILL, 31 Maiden Lane, Guitars, Violins, Accordians, Brass Instruments, & Strings, at Wholesale.

ROHE & LEAVITT, 44 Maiden Lane, Impt., Manuf. & Wholesale Dealers in Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

NEEDLES, FISH HOOKS AND TACKLE, &c.

THOMAS H. BATE, (late T. & T. H. Bate,) 103 Maiden Lane, Needles, Fish Hooks, and Fishing Tackle &c.

OILS.

NEW YORK ROSIN OIL Manufacturing Co., 164 Front St., Machinery, Tanners, Paint, Cordage &c.

PENCILS.

DEPOT for MUNROE'S celebrated PENCILS Ship and House Carpenters, Drawing and Writing, Rubber Pencils for Schools. THOS. MUNROE, 24 Pine Street.

PAPER WAREHOUSES.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., Cliff street, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in American, French, German and English Papers, and every description of Paper Manufacturers' Materials.

DUNCAN, LEWIS & NARTOW, No. 161 William st. A great variety of Paper for Booksellers, Stationers, printers, Bookbinders, Manufacturers, and Tradesmen generally.

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

GROW & CHRISTOPHER, Piano Forte Manufacturers, cor. of 3d Avenue and 14th st.

STATIONERY WAREROOMS—WHOLESALE.

WM. A. WHEELER & CO., Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row, New York city, Import'rs of Stap'e and Fancy Stationery. Dealers in American Papers of every description.

SAFES.

ROBERT M. PATRICK, Defiance Salamander Safes, (Gaylor's Patent,) Depot, 90 John St., and at 192 Pearl Street.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

ALTHOF & AHLBORN, Nos. 40 & 42 Maiden Lane, Importers of Toys and Fancy Goods.

CHARLES W. LILLENDAHL, Importer of German, French and English Toys and Fancy Goods. [illegible]

TILES FOR FLOORS AND CHIMNEY TOPS.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl street, Encaustic Tiles, Granite Chimney Tops, Plumbers Materials, Metals, &c.

WINES, BRANDIES AND HAVANA SEGARS.

PETERS & CHAMBERS, No. 20 Broadway, Importers of Wines, Brandies and Havana Segars.

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, &c.

H. T. BAKER & BROTHER, 181 Water St., Import. of English, French, and German Glass. [illegible]

F. HOPKINS & BROS., Imps. of French Window Glass, No. 60 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

J. H. PHILLIPS & Co., Importers of French Window and German Glass, No. 43 Barclay street.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss. *Cook County Circuit Court, October Term, A. D. 1853.* JOHN F. CHAPIN. ATTACHMENT. [illegible] L. D. HOARD, Clerk.

PIANO FORTES. [illegible]

Porte Monnaies, Pocket Books, & Fancy Goods. [illegible]

INSURANCE.

King & Smith, SUCCESSORS TO THRASHER & KING, **Life, Fire and Marine Insurance, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,** 55..........CLARK STREET..........55. EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND, constantly on hand in sums to suit purchasers, at current rates. [illegible]

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CONN. ACCUMULATED CAPITAL, [illegible] KING & SMITH, Agents.

MASSACHUSETTS **MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,** SPRINGFIELD, MASS. GUARANTEE CAPITAL, [illegible]

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF UTICA, N. Y. INCORPORATED..........1851. [illegible]

Rensselaer Insurance Company, LANSINGBURGH, NEW YORK. CHARTERED 1838. [illegible] KING & SMITH, Agents, 55 Clark st.

ROGER WILLIAMS INSURANCE COMPANY, PROVIDENCE, R. I. [illegible] A. C. Mauran, President. | R. W. Jackson, Secretary. [illegible] KING & SMITH, Agents, 55 Clark st.

Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co., OFFICE, WATERFORD, N. Y. Capital..........$150,000 [illegible] CHARLES CRAMER, President. F. D. Mos, Secretary. KING & SMITH, Agents, 55 Clark st.

Mohawk Valley Insurance Company, AMSTERDAM, N. Y. **Cash Capital,..........$100,000.** ALEX. SHELDON, Pres't. | D. J. McMARTIN, Sec'y. HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company we are prepared to take risks at current rates. KING & SMITH, 55 Clark Street, Chicago.

NUKERCK, ROOT & CO. **Produce Commission Merchants,** No. 1, Water Street, NEW YORK. [illegible]

Home Insurance Company, NEW YORK. CASH CAPITAL..........$500,000. CHAS. J. MARTIN, Sec'y. SIMEON L. LOOMIS, Pres. [illegible] H. B. WILLMARTH, Agent, 204 Lake st.

INSURANCE. WADSWORTH & LOUNSBURY, INSURANCE AGENTS, Corner of Randolph and Dearborn Sts., Chicago. PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. ATLANTIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. PROVIDENCE, R. I. WESTERN MASS. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSFIELD, MASS. HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. [illegible] T. W. WADSWORTH, W. R. LOUNSBURY.

MOHAWK VALLEY Farmers Insurance Company, SCOTIA—(one fourth mile west of the City of Schenectady) Capital, $200,000—Well and securely invested. [illegible] S. H. SHREVE, Agent, No. 40 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

MARINE INSURANCE. WE are now prepared to underwrite for the following New York city Companies, at current rates. [illegible] KING & SMITH, Agents, 55 Clark st.

THE NORTH WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY. [illegible]

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. [illegible]

SPLENDID FURNITURE. JUST RECEIVED BY **Eggleston & Tichener,** 65 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible]

For the Fall & Winter Trade. [illegible] ELY & BOWDITCH, 78 Dearborn st.

VETERINARY SURGEON.—[illegible]

FAMILY SUPPLY BAKERY. NO. 12 DEARBORN STREET. [illegible]

S. WILLIAMS, NO. 33 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO. [illegible]

MISCELLANOUS.

LUMBERING SITE FOR SALE. A VERY excellent Water Privilege and Mill-site, [illegible] D. H. LYMAN.

Wedron Water Power, OF OVER SIXTY RUN OF STONE. [illegible] J. G. NATTINGER, Ottawa.

Farm, Grist Mill and Saw Mill for Sale. A VALUABLE FARM 15 miles from Galena and 3 miles from Elizabeth on Apple River in Jo Daviess County. [illegible]

160 ACRES of Land on the Des Plaines River. VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. [illegible] SALTONSTALL & RUSSELL.

WHARF LOT TO LET. WATER Lots 27 and 28 in block 3 on the South Branch, [illegible] LARNED & WOODBRIDGE.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE. [illegible] SALTONSTALL & RUSSELL.

BUCKINGHAMS & BURLIEGAME, 1853. STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, North Water Street, near G. & C. U. R. R. Depot, CHICAGO. [illegible] BUCKINGHAMS & BURLINGAME.

CITY BUILDING LOTS. [illegible] J. W. COCHRAN.

FOR SALE. [illegible] T. WRIGHT.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR SALE. [illegible]

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. [illegible]

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS! [illegible]

PARTICULAR NOTICE TO BUILDERS. SMITH, MURRAY & CO. [illegible]

GERMAN WATCHMAKER. A. BELZER, [illegible]

STOVES BELOW COST. 193..........LAKE STREET..........193 **Clearing out Sale,** [illegible] WM. KENNEDY & SONS.

GOSS & ABBOTT. **Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers,** Corner Clark and Twelfth sts. SALE ROOMS, 188 RANDOLPH STREET. [illegible] GOSS & ABBOTT.

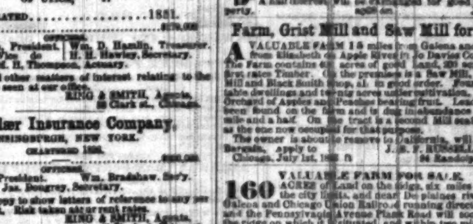
Dr. D's Office, NO. 112 WELLS STREET. THE ONLY CERTAIN REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF Secret Diseases at 112 Wells Street. [illegible]

PRIVATE DISEASES. [illegible]

WEDDING AND ADDRESS CARDS. [illegible]

Mattrass and Bedding Warehouse 104 RANDOLPH ST. **E. B. WINBOLT,** PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER. [illegible] E. B. WINBOLT.

HEALTH FOR THE STATES.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Extraordinary Cure of Loss of Health, Disordered Stomach, Indigestion and Determination of Blood to the Head. *Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Lloyd, of Erwyn, near Harlech, Merionethshire:* [illegible] JOHN LLOYD.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY. *Extract from a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India Walk, Tobago, dated April 8th, 1853.* [illegible] EDWARD ROWLEY.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEADACHES. *Extract of a Letter from Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist, of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1853.* [illegible] S. GOWEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints: [illegible]

Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of YELLOW DOCK & SARSAPARILLA! [illegible]

Smith's Tonic Syrup, —OR— **VEGETABLE FEBRIFUGE** *A Speedy, Safe and Certain Cure for* AGUE AND FEVER, DUMB AGUE, CHILL FEVER, REMITTENT AND INTERMITTENT FEVERS. [illegible]

ONE MILLION OF CASES [illegible]

GREAT MISTAKES [illegible]

TWO THOUSAND SHEEP. [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

S. NICKERSON, AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible]

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS. **At Auction.** [illegible] JOHN PARKER, Auct'r.

GRUBB & WILLMARTH, AUCTION & COMMISSION, 204 Lake St., Chicago, Illinois. [illegible] G. GRUBB, Salesman.

RANKIN & COOK, GENERAL **Auction and Commission Merchants,** No. 174 RANDOLPH STREET, [illegible] RANKIN & COOK.

SALE AT AUCTION OF SCHOONER VENUS **Postponed.** [illegible] RANKIN & COOK.

J. E. CARY, GENERAL **Auction and Commission Merchant** No. 159 Lake St., corner of La Salle. FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS. [illegible]

WM. H. HASKELL, AUCTION, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, No. 3 Water Street, Peoria, Illinois. [illegible]

J. B. F. RUSSELL & CO., REAL ESTATE AND STOCK BROKERS. [illegible]

Shawls, Mantillas & Cloaks, In all varieties. L. D. OLMSTED & CO., 142..........LAKE ST..........142. [illegible]

Dress Patterns and Dress Making. [illegible]

FRESH GROCERIES. **Groceries,** [illegible]

TWO VALUABLE WATER LOTS. [illegible]

STOCKS AND BEES. [illegible]

BANKS.

R. K. SWIFT'S
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
EXCHANGE OFFICE,
45 ... CLARK STREET ... 45

EXCHANGE
ON CITIES OF UNITED STATES, and Canada and Europe.

ON THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ON MASSACHUSETTS.

ON CONNECTICUT.

ON RHODE ISLAND.

ON PENNSYLVANIA.

ON MARYLAND.

ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ON LOUISIANA.

ON OHIO.

ON ILLINOIS.

ON MISSOURI.

ON IOWA.

ON WISCONSIN.

ON MICHIGAN.

ON INDIANA.

ON MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

ON CALIFORNIA.

ON CANADA.

ON ENGLAND.

ON SCOTLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

ON IRELAND.

ON FRANCE.

ON GERMANY.

ON NORWAY.

ON SWEDEN.

THE FARMERS' BANK,
NO. 100 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE CITY BANK,
No. 34 CLARK STREET.

American and Foreign Agency,
IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Commercial Exchange Company
BANKING
AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.
CORNER CLARK AND RANDOLPH STREETS.

J. M. ADSIT,
EXCHANGE BROKER
34 CLARK STREET.

Cutter, Brodhead & Clapp,
No. 30 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

REFERENCES.

WEBB & MURRAY.
Land Agents, Stock and Share Brokers.

150 ...

FARMING LANDS.

REMOVAL.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

MILLINERY AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

CARD AGENCY.

INSURANCE.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Boston.

A PERPETUAL CHARTER.

WESTERN MASS. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL.

COOK & SARGENT ... DAVENPORT, IOWA
COOK, SARGENT & CO. ... IOWA CITY
COOK & SARGENT ... ROCK ISLAND, ILLS.

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
Notes and Bills Collected, and proceeds remitted to any part of the United States.

INSURANCE.
THE FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Of Oneida County, N. Y. At Utica.

DIRECTORS.

Albany Insurance Company
OF ALBANY, N. Y.
Incorporated in 1811—Charter Extended in 1836 and 1851.

DIRECTORS.

REFERENCES.

CHICAGO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital Stock ... $100,000.

DIRECTORS.

CHARTER OAK
Life Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL, $200,000.

GROCERIES.

Choice Family Groceries
J. S. DOGGETT.

Groceries at Wholesale.
JOSEPH BURST,
LAKE STREET.

TO THE CITY TRADE.

New Grocery Store.

BELDEN & TRACY,
216 ... RANDOLPH STREET ... 216
Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

FLANDERS & WADSWORTH,
113 SOUTH WATER STREET.

20,000 FEET JUST RECEIVED.
German Gilt Mouldings,
IMPORTED DIRECT.

FORWARDING & COMMIS'N.

JOHN MACKENZIE.
FORWARDING, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT.

RICE FAY & JOHN RADCLIFF,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

1853.
Union Transportation Company.
BY ERIE CANAL.

S. B. POMEROY & CO.
1853.
FORWARDERS AND COMMISSION DEALERS,
PRODUCE, PORK AND FLOUR,
Nos. 130, 132 and 134 South Water Street.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW SHIP.

NEELY & HOWE,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

T. W. ALEXANDER & CO.,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
Missouri Chemical Works,
GROCERIES, SALT, COAL, &c.,

Western States Line.

HOUGHTELING & SHEPARD,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LINE.

WESTERN LAKE BOAT LINE.

New York and Mississippi Line.

Erie Canal Transportation.

1853 JAMES PECK, 1853
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
PRODUCE, SALT, BITUMINOUS & ANTHRACITE COAL

CHAMBERLIN, LEE & COS FREIGHT EXPRESS,
NEW YORK AND CINCINNATI LINE.

OLD OSWEGO LINE OF LAKE BOATS.

1853 G. W. BOWMAN & CO. 1853
Commission Merchants,

W. P. HUST & CO.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.

TAYLOR & KIRKWOOD,
FORWARDERS,
STEAM AND CANAL BOAT AGENTS.

FORWARDING & COMMIS'N.

1853
GEO. A. GIBBS & CO.
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GRIFFITH'S WESTERN LINE.

ECKFORD LINE.

NEW YORK AND LAKE ERIE LINE.

OSWEGO CANAL LINE.

KASSON'S MERCHANDISE DESPATCH.

DOLE, RUMSEY & CO.
Forwarders & Commission MERCHANTS,
MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

1853 GEORGE M. HOW, 1853
STORAGE, FORWARDING,
AND
General Commission Merchant,
LA SALLE, ILL.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

JOHN MURRAY,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
ALL KINDS OF COAL.

1853.
ISAAC D. HARMON & CO.,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
Peru and Lasalle, Ill.

N. B. ELLS,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

1853.
R. M. MITCHELL & CO.
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TOLEDO, NORWALK AND CLEVELAND RAIL ROAD

1853
W. P. SWIFT & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

Fulton Lake Boat Line.

DANIEL BALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

HENRY MARTIN,
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANT.
LUMBER, SHINGLES, &C.

JAS. BELLOWS & CO.,
Storage, Forwarding and General Commission
MERCHANTS,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

C. McDONNELL
1853.
EMIGRATION and FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICES.

RAYMOND & WARD
WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
177 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO. 177

NEW YORK MARBLEIZED IRON WORKS.

BOSTON MIRROR MARBLE MANTLES.

THE METROPOLITAN.

LOCOMOTIVE LAMPS.

McGREGOR'S PATENT AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

PORTABLE FORGE AND BELLOWS.

CHILSON'S HOT AIR FURNACES.

NOTICE.

TRANSPORTATION.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

DAILY PACKETS AT PITTSBURGH.

ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, WHEELING,

RATES OF FREIGHT BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.

GEO. C. FRANCISCUS,
Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland
RAILROAD.

Notice to Western Travelers.
Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail Roads.
PHILADELPHIA to PITTSBURG, Pa.,

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
1853 ... 1853
Chicago to New York and Boston.
New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

FARE REDUCED.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
Michigan Central Railroad,
The oldest, best finished and most comfortable route to Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston.
TWO TRAINS A DAY.

BUFFALO AND NEW YORK CITY RAIL ROAD.

William Lill & Co.,

TRANSPORTATION.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
September 1st, 1853.
THROUGH TO FREEPORT.
CHANGE OF TIME.

TRAINS WESTWARD—LEAVE CHICAGO.

TRAINS EASTWARD—LEAVE FREEPORT.

1853 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1853
CHICAGO TO PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE, WASH. CITY, PITTSBURGH AND WHEELING.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH
RAIL ROAD,

AT 10 A. M., 3.40 AND 7.30 P. M.

1853 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1853
FARE REDUCED.
New York Central
DOUBLE TRACK RAILROAD.
IN CONNECTION WITH
MICHIGAN C. R. R. & MICHIGAN S. R. ROADS,
VIA BUFFALO AND ALBANY,
OR NIAGARA FALLS AND ALBANY.

St. Louis and Illinois River Packet
RAIL ROAD LINE.
GARDEN CITY,
CAPT. H. PRICE,
LEAVES ST. LOUIS.
LEAVES LASALLE AND PERU.

New Albany and Salem Railroad.

Illinois Central Rail Road.
2 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FROM CHICAGO TO KANKAKEE.

1853 SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS 1853

Mail Steamers,

Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road.

MILWAUKEE AND MISS. R. R.

BUFFALO AND CHICAGO LINE.

TRANSPORTATION.

[redacted]

St. Louis and La Salle Daily
PACKET LINE.
RAIL ROAD LINE.

For Grand Haven.

1853 **Fall Arrangement.** 1853

BOOTS & SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE.

REMOVAL
H. E. BARBOUR,

AT WHOLESALE.
Boots, Shoes, and Ready-made Clothing.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

New Boot and Shoe Store.
BUEL & WELLS.

C. O. THOMPSON & CO.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
137 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

EIGHT PATTERN HATS.
SPRING MILLINERY.

Mitchell's School Geography and Atlas.
FOURTH REVISED EDITION.

MARSH & CARPENTER,
PACKERS and PROVISION DEALERS,
SOUTH WATER STREET.

Soda Water and Ice Cream
SALOON.

NOTICE.

HARDWARE.

Fairbank's Patent Scales.

E. H. CHADBOURNE, Agent.

Hardware at Wholesale.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
LAKE STREET.
HARDWARE, TIN PLATE &c.

IRON WAREHOUSE.
209 SOUTH WATER STREET.
E. G. HALL & CO.,

EDWIN HUNT'S BRANCH OF HIS
NEW YORK HARDWARE STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
(SIGN OF THE PADLOCK,)

SPRING AND SUMMER CAMPAIGN
1853.
THE VULCAN COOK STOVE
LEADS THE COLUMN.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.
KENSON & CRANE,

New Iron Warehouse,
No. 209 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO WIRE WORKS
SNOW & HOGE,
RIDDLES AND SCREENS.

New Hardware Establishment.
HAMMILL, MURRAY & CO.

G. W. SIZER & CO.
Car Wheel Manufacturers,
AT
CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND AND CHICAGO.

D. EATON & CO.
GUNS AND
SPORTING APPARATUS!!!

BLACKSMITHS AHOY!

ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENCY
Chickering's Piano Fortes,
ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN.

MUSIC!
THE GARDEN CITY BRASS BAND.

PIANO FORTES.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Drug and Prescription Store,
WM. McMILLAN,

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!

ALCOHOL AND PURE SPIRITS.

WILLIAM LILL & CO.

BY LETTERS PATENT SECURED IN 1849.

Drugs at Wholesale.

PAINTS AND OILS.

DYE STUFFS.

WHOLESALE DRUG AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
F. SCAMMON & CO.,
140 ... LAKE STREET, CHICAGO ... 140

MORTIMORE'S
Rheumatic Compound.

SUFFERERS THEMSELVES.

Mortimore's Bitter Cordial and BLOOD PURIFIER.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!
MARSH'S PATENT OIL.

LITHOGRAPHY AND ENGRAVING.
NO. 170 LAKE STREET,

MILLINERY EMPORIUM.

CAR WORKS.
A. B. STONE & Co.,

Michigan City Railroad Car
MANUFACTORY.

Blank Books.